

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c. } MAY 1, 1895. [Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c. }

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

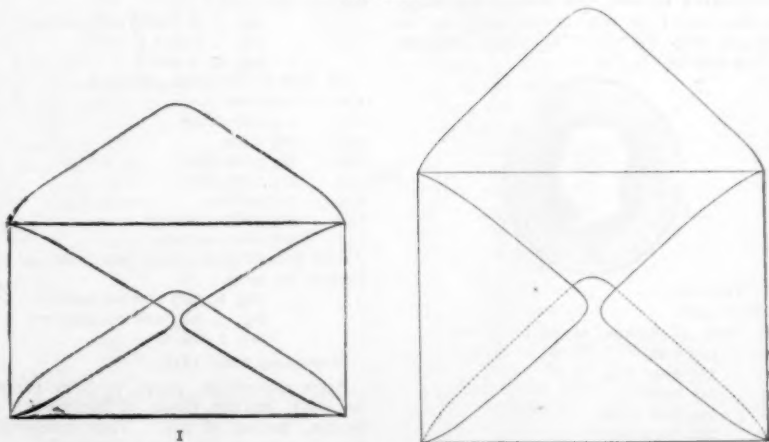
(Continued.)

PRUSSIA.—Continued.
ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.

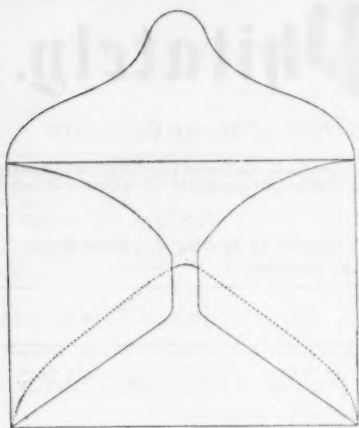


SHAPES.

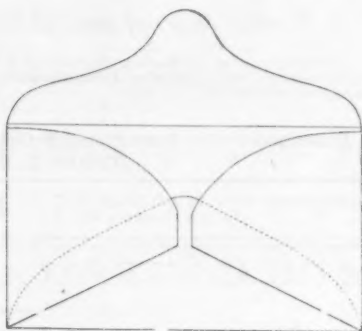


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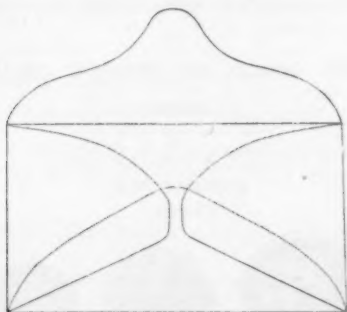
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3



4



5

September 15th, 1851.

Stamp embossed in upper left corner, on stout white wove paper, with two orange silk threads crossing the stamp diagonally. At the base of the neck is embossed, in minute capitals, the word "Schilling" and one of the numerals 1, 2 or 3.



Tress AO.
Short gum.

I. Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 122 1sg rose
- 123 1sg deep rose
- 124 2sg blue
- 125 2sg pale blue
- 126 2sg deep blue
- 127 3sg yellow

128 3sg yellow orange

129 3sg deep orange

The following numbers are found at the base of the neck:

1sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.

2sg, 1, 2 and 3.

3sg, 1, 2 and 3.

II. Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

130 1sg rose

131 1sg deep rose

132 2sg blue

133 2sg pale blue

134 2sg deep blue

135 3sg yellow

136 3sg yellow orange

137 3sg deep orange

The following numbers are found at the base of the neck:

1sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.

2sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.

3sg, 1 and 2.

November 20th, 1852.

Same impression, paper, etc., as preceding issue, but the shape of the stamp is octagonal instead of oval. Two orange silk threads crossing the stamp diagonally.



Tress AO.

Short gum.

Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 138 4sg brown
- 139 4sg red brown
- 140 5g violet
- 141 5sg lilac
- 142 5sg mauve
- 143 6sg bright green
- 144 7g vermillion
- 145 7sg pale vermillion

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

146 7sg

b. Double impression of the stamp, the second without color.

147 4 x 4sg brown

The following numbers are found on the stamps:

- 4g, 1, 2 and 3.
- 5sg, 2 and 3.
- 6sg, 1 and 2.
- 7sg, 1, 2 and 3.

II. Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

- 148 4sg brown
- 149 4sg deep brown
- 150 5g violet
- 151 5sg lilac
- 152 6sg green
- 153 7sg vermillion

The following are the numbers found on the stamps:

- 4sg, 1, 2 and 3.
- 5sg, 1 and 3.
- 6sg, 1 and 2.
- 7sg, 1.

Reprints.

I. January, 1864.

White wove paper, without silk threads.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 154 4sg brown
- 155 5sg violet
- 156 6sg green
- 157 7sg vermillion

The following are the numbers on these envelopes.

- 4sg, 1.
- 5sg, 1.
- 6sg, 2.
- 7sg, 2.

II. July, 1873.

On bluish white wove paper, without silk threads.

Tress H.

Long gum.

1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 158 4sg brown
- 159 5sg violet
- 160 6sg green
- 161 7sg red

The following are the numbers on the stamps:

- 4sg, 2.
- 5sg, 1.
- 6sg, 3.
- 7sg, 1.

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 162 4sg brown
- 163 5sg violet
- 164 6sg green
- 165 7sg red

The following are the numbers on the stamps:

- 4sg, 2.
- 5sg, 1.
- 6sg, 3.
- 7sg, 1.

1853.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September, 1851, but stamp re-engraved and without number on base of neck.

Tress AO.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

166 1sg rose

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

167 1sg rose

In the re-engraved die the letters BER of SILBERGROSCHEN are more spaced and thinner than the rest.

November 2d, 1853.

Stamp embossed in upper left corner, on bluish white wove paper; two lines of inscription in gray in small capitals across the left corner "EIN (ZWEL, DREI, VIER) SILBERGROSCHEN POSTCOUVERT."

A. Stamp same type as corresponding value of the issue of 1851-52, with the word "Schilling" and a numeral embossed at the base of the neck.

Tress AO.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 168 1sg rose
- 169 1sg pale rose
- 170 1sg lilac rose
- 171 2sg blue
- 172 2sg pale blue
- 173 3sg yellow
- 174 3sg ochre
- 175 4g brown

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

176 3g

b. Inscription across stamp.

177 3sg yellow

c. Stamp embossed almost in centre of envelope.

- 178 1sg lilac rose
179 3sg yellow

The following are the numbers found on these envelopes.

- 1sg, no number.
2sg, 2, 3 and no number.
3sg, 2, 3 and no number.
4sg, 1 and 2.

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

- 180 1sg rose
181 1sg lilac rose
182 2sg blue
183 2sg pale blue
184 3sg yellow
185 3sg ochre
186 4sg brown

The following are the numbers found on these envelopes.

- 1sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.
2sg, 2 and no number.
3sg, 2 and no number.
4sg, 1 and 2.

B. Stamps of the same type as the issue of 1853 (re-engraved), with the word "Schilling" embossed on the base of the neck without numeral.

Tress AO.

Short gum.

Size 146x114 mm., shape 2.

- 187 1sg rose

June, 1857.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Two lines of inscription in gray in upper left corner above stamp.

A. Tress E.

I. Stamp of type of corresponding value of the issue of 1851-52 with "Schilling" and numeral on base of neck.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 188 1sg dark rose
189 1sg lilac rose
190 2sg blue
191 2sg pale blue
192 3sg yellow
193 3sg bright yellow
194 4sg brown

Varieties:

a. Inscription across stamp.

- 195 1sg dark rose

b. Two tresses on flap.

- 196 2sg blue

The following are the numbers found on these envelopes.

- 1sg, 1.
2sg, no number.
3sg, 2.
4sg, 1 and 2.

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 197 1sg bright rose
198 1sg rose
199 2sg deep blue
200 2sg pale blue

- 201 3sg bright yellow

- 202 4sg brown

Variety: Error in inscription, "Ein [Silbergroschen," instead of "Drei."

- 203 3sg bright yellow

The following are the numbers found on these stamps:

- 1sg, 1.
2sg, no number.
3sg, 2.
4sg, 1 and 2.

II. Stamp of the same type as issue of 1853 (re-engraved die), without numeral at base of neck.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 204 1sg rose

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 205 1sg rose

B. Tress D.

I. Stamp of the same type as corresponding value of the issue of 1851-52, but without numeral at base of neck.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 206 1sg rose
207 1sg deep rose
208 1sg pale rose
209 1sg carmine
210 2sg blue
211 2sg deep blue
212 2sg pale blue
213 3sg yellow
214 3sg pale yellow
215 3sg orange yellow
216 4sg brown

Varieties:

a. Error in inscription, "Zwei" instead of "Drei."

- 217 3sg yellow

b. Without the word "Schilling" at base of neck.

- 218 1sg rose

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 219 1sg rose
220 3sg lemon

II. Stamp of the same type as issue of 1853 (re-engraved die), without numeral at base of neck.

Short gum.

Size 146x114mm., shape 4.

- 221 1sg rose

1858.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, the 1sg being of the re-engraved die, embossed on bluish white wove paper. No number at the base of the neck. Two lines of inscription across the upper left corner above the stamp.

Tress AX.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 222 1sg dark red

- 223 2sg deep blue
 224 3sg yellow orange
 2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.
 225 1sg dark rose
 226 1sg carmine
 227 2sg blue
 228 2sg deep blue
 229 3sg yellow orange

End of 1858.

Same as preceding issue. Embossed on various papers.

I. White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 230 1sg rose
 231 1sg pale rose
 232 1sg dark rose
 233 1sg carmine
 234 2sg blue
 235 2sg pale blue
 236 2sg dark blue
 237 3sg yellow
 238 3sg pale yellow
 239 3sg orange yellow

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

- 240 2sg
 b. Double impression of stamp
 241 3x3sg yellow
 c. Inscription below stamp.
 242 3sg yellow

2° Size 146x114 mm, shape 3.

- 243 1sg rose
 244 1sg pale rose
 245 1sg bright rose
 246 2sg blue
 247 2sg pale blue
 248 2sg dark blue
 249 3sg bright yellow
 250 3sg pale yellow

II. Rosy white wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 251 1sg rose carmine
 252 2sg blue
 253 2sg dark blue
 254 3sg bright yellow
 255 3sg pale yellow

Reprints.

I. January, 1864.

White wove paper, gray inscription across corner.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 256 1sg rose
 257 2sg ultramarine
 258 3sg dark orange

II. July, 1873.

Bluish white wove paper, gray inscription.

Tress H.

Long gum.

1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 259 1sg rose
 260 2sg blue
 261 3sg yellow

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 262 1sg rose
 263 2sg blue
 264 3sg yellow

October, 1861.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner. Two lines of inscription as in preceding issue, printed diagonally across the upper right corner of the envelope above the stamp.



A. Inscription in gray.

I. Rosy white wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 265 2sg dark blue

II. White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 266 1sg rose
 267 1sg pale rose
 268 1sg carmine
 269 2sg blue
 270 2sg ultramarine
 271 2sg pale ultramarine
 272 3sg bistre
 273 3sg dark bistre
 274 3sg reddish bistre

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 275 1sg rose
 276 1sg carmine
 277 2sg blue
 278 2sg ultramarine
 279 2sg deep ultramarine
 280 3sg deep bistre

B. Inscriptions in black.

White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 281 1sg rose
 282 2sg ultramarine
 283 3sg bistre

Reprints.

July, 1873.

Bluish white wove paper, gray inscriptions.

Tress H.

Ungummed.

- 1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.
 284 1sg rose
 285 2sg ultramarine
 286 3sg bistre

- 2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.
 287 1sg rose
 288 2sg ultramarine
 289 3sg bistre

April, 1863.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, but the two lines of inscription are printed in black across the stamp.

White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

- 1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.
 290 1sg rose
 291 2sg ultramarine
 292 3sg bistre

- 2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.
 294 1sg rose
 295 2sg ultramarine
 296 3sg bistre

June, 1863.

Same type, impression and inscription as preceding issue.

White wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.

- 1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.
 297 1sg rose
 298 1sg pale rose
 299 1sg bright rose
 300 2sg blue
 301 2sg ultramarine
 302 2sg bright ultramarine
 303 3sg bistre
 304 3sg deep bistre
 305 3sg reddish bistre

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

- 306 1sg
 307 2sg
 308 3sg

b. Double impression of stamp.

- 309 1x1sg rose

c. Double impression, second one without color.

- 310 3x3sg bistre

d. Inscriptions inverted.

- 311 2sg blue

e. Inscriptions above stamp.

- 312 1sg bright rose
 313 2sg ultramarine
 314 3sg bistre

f. Inscriptions below stamp.

- 315 1sg rose
 316 1sg bright rose
 317 2sg ultramarine
 318 3sg bistre

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 319 1sg rose
 320 1sg bright rose
 321 2sg ultramarine
 322 2sg bright ultramarine
 323 3sg bistre
 324 3sg deep bistre

July 1st, 1867.

Same as preceding issue, but shape of envelope changed.

A. Stamp same type as preceding issue.

Bluish white wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 5.

- 325 1sg carmine
 326 1sg rose
 327 2sg ultramarine
 328 2sg pale blue
 329 3sg brownish bistre
 330 3sg reddish brown

Varieties:

a. Inscriptions above stamp.

- 331 1sg carmine
 332 2sg ultramarine
 333 3sg brownish bistre

b. Stamp embossed without color.

- 334 1sg
 335 2sg
 336 3sg

c. Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 337 1x1sg rose

d. The Tress is impressed below the stamp.

- 338 1sg carmine
 339 2sg ultramarine

B. Stamp of same type as corresponding values of adhesive stamps of the issue of 1861-67.

I. Bluish white wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.



Size 146x83 mm., shape 5.

- 340 3pf violet
 341 3pf deep violet
 342 6pf vermillion
 343 6pf pale vermillion
 344 6pf deep vermillion
 345 1kr yellow green
 346 1kr pale yellow green
 347 2kr orange
 348 2kr vermillion
 349 3kr rose
 350 3kr deep rose

- 351 6kr blue
 352 6kr ultramarine
 353 6kr bright ultramarine
 354 9kr bistre
 355 9kr brown

Varieties:

- a. Stamp embossed without color.
 356 3pf
 357 6pf
 358 6kr
 b. Inscription above stamp.
 359 1kr yellow green
 360 2kr vermilion
 361 3kr deep rose
 362 6kr ultramarine
 363 9kr bistre
 c. Inscription below stamp.
 364 2kr vermilion
 365 6kr blue

II. White wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 5.

- 366 1kr yellow green
 367 1kr green
 368 2kr vermilion
 369 3kr deep rose
 370 6kr blue
 371 6kr ultramarine
 372 6kr bistre
 373 9kr brown

ENVELOPES USED AT THE VICTORIA NATIONAL INVALIDEN STIFTUNG.

July, 1867.

Stamp of the same type as corresponding values of adhesive stamps of the issue of 1861, embossed in upper right corner on various papers. In the lower left corner, the following inscription is printed in black: "Angelegenheit der Victoria National Invaliden Stiftung" in various types.

A. White wove paper.

I. Tress AO.

1° Size 150x115mm.

- 374 4pf green
 2° Size 190x130 mm.
 375 4pf green

Variety: Without inscription in lower left corner.

- 376 4pf green

II. Without tress.

Size 270x165mm., bag shaped.

- 377 4pf green

B. White laid paper.

Tress AO.

Size 190x120 mm.

- 378 4pf green

RETURNED LETTER ENVELOPES.

1850.

Envelope of white wove paper with oval

seal inscribed "Commission für Retourbriefe" stamped in black on the flap.

1° Size 142x114 mm.

- 379 No value, black

2° Size 142x84 mm.

- 380 No value, black

3° Size 149x116 mm.

- 381 No value, black

1856.

Same as preceding issue but with round seal.

Size 149x116 mm.

- 382 No value, black

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of any of the stamps of Prussia.

QUEENSLAND.

Currency, 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING, 20 SHILLINGS=1 £=54.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 26th, 1860.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of New South Wales, of the issues of 1854-56, used by the Queensland Post Office pending the receipt of a supply of its own stamps.

Watermarked double lined numeral corresponding to the value of the stamp.

1 2 3
 6 8 12





- 1 1p vermilion
- 2 2p deep blue
- 3 3p deep green
- 4 6p gray
- 5 6p yellow brown
- 6 8p orange
- 7 1sh red

Variety: Error of watermark.

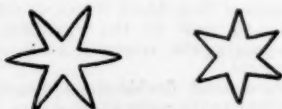
- 8 6p gray, watermark 8

This is the only one of the errors known to have been used in Queensland.

November 1st, 1860.

Portrait of Queen Victoria engraved in *taille douce* by Perkins, Bacon & Co., London, on stout white wove paper, varying in thickness. Size, 19x23 mm.

Watermarked large six rayed star, varying in size.



- 1° Imperforate.

- 9 1p rose
- 10 1p carmine
- 11 2p deep blue
- 12 6p dark green

Until a few years ago all catalogues recognized a 1 shilling stamp, imperforate, of this issue, but recent investigation, together with the official documents, prove that no such value was made by Perkins, Bacon & Co. when they prepared the first shipment, which was the only one that consisted of imperforate stamps. Any such stamps that may be found are either trimmed specimens of perforated stamps or part of a sheet which may have escaped perforation by accident.

- 2° Rough perforation 15.

- 13 1p rose

- 14 1p carmine
- 15 2p dark blue
- 3° Machine perforated 14.
- 16 1p rose
- 17 1p carmine
- 18 2p dark blue
- 4° Perforated 14½.
- 19 1p rose
- 20 1p carmine
- 21 2p dark blue
- 5° Perforated 15.
- 22 1p rose
- 23 1p carmine
- 24 2p dark blue
- 6° Perforated 15½.
- 25 1p rose
- 26 1p carmine
- 27 2p dark blue
- 7° Perforated 14x15.
- 28 1p rose
- 29 1p carmine
- 30 2p dark blue
- 8° Perforated 14x15½.
- 31 1p rose
- 32 1p carmine
- 33 2p dark blue
- 9° Perforated 14½x15.
- 34 1p rose
- 35 1p carmine
- 36 2p dark blue
- 10° Perforated 15x15½.
- 37 1p rose
- 38 1p carmine
- 39 2p dark blue
- 11° Perforated 14½x15½.
- 40 1p rose
- 41 1p carmine
- 42 2p dark blue

Varieties:

- a. Perforated 15 at bottom, imperforate on other three sides.
- 43 2p dark blue
- b. Blued by absorption of the ink.
- 44 2p dark blue

November 15th, 1860.

Same type, impression, paper, etc., as preceding issue.

- 1° Rough perforation 15.
- 45 6p deep green
- 46 1sh violet
- 2° Machine perforated 14.
- 47 6p deep green
- 48 1sh violet
- 3° Perforated 14½.
- 49 6p deep green
- 50 1sh violet
- 4° Perforated 15.
- 51 6p deep green
- 52 1sh violet

- 5° Perforated $15\frac{1}{2}$.
 53 6p deep green
 54 1sh violet
 6° Perforated 14×15 .
 55 6p deep green
 56 1sh violet
 7° Perforated $14 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
 57 6p deep green
 58 1sh violet
 8° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
 59 6p deep green
 60 1sh violet
 9° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
 61 6p deep green
 62 1sh violet

April 15th, 1861.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding is used.

- 1° Rough perforation 15.
 63 3p dark brown
 2° Machine perforated 14.
 64 3p dark brown
 3° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.
 65 3p dark brown
 4° Perforated 15.
 66 3p dark brown
 5° Perforated $15\frac{1}{2}$.
 67 3p dark brown
 6° Perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.
 68 3p dark brown
 7° Perforated 14×15 .
 69 3p dark brown
 8° Perforated $14 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
 70 3p dark brown
 9° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
 71 3p dark brown
 10° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
 72 3p dark brown
 11° Perforated $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
 73 3p dark brown

1862-63.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, printed in the colony on thick yellowish white wove paper. Unwatermarked. Thick brown gum.

- 1° Round perforation 13.
 74 1p indian red (Dec. 16, 1862)
 75 1p orange vermilion (Feb., 1863)
 76 2p pale blue (Dec. 16, 1862)
 77 2p deep blue (" " "
 78 3p brown (Sept. 1, 1863)
 79 6p yellow green (April 17, 1863)
 80 6p pale green (" " "
 81 1sh grayish black (July 14, 1863)
 82 1sh gray brown (" " "
 2° Square perforation 13.
 83 1p indian red
 84 1p orange vermilion
 85 2p pale blue

- 86 2p deep blue
 87 3p brown
 88 6p yellow green
 89 6p pale green
 90 1sh grayish black
 91 1sh gray brown
 3° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times$ square 13.
 92 1p indian red
 93 1p orange vermilion
 94 2p pale blue
 95 2p deep blue
 96 3p brown
 97 6p yellow green
 98 6p pale green
 99 1sh grayish black
 100 1sh gray brown

- 4° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times$ round 13.
 101 1p indian red
 102 1p orange vermilion
 103 2p pale blue
 104 2p deep blue
 105 3p brown
 106 6p yellow green
 107 6p pale green
 108 1sh grayish black
 109 1sh gray brown

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
 110 2p pale blue
 111 3p brown
 112 6p yellow green
 b. Paper blued by absorption of ink.
 113 2p pale blue
 c. Imperforate vertically.
 114 1sh grayish black
 d. Imperforate horizontally.
 115 1sh grayish black

January, 1865.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, printed in the colony on white wove paper. Watermarked a large six rayed star, as in the issue of November 1st, 1860.

- 1° Square perforation 13.
 116 1p orange vermilion
 117 2p dull blue
 118 2p bright blue
 119 6p yellow green
 2° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times$ square 13.
 120 1p orange vermilion
 121 2p dull blue
 122 2p bright blue
 123 6p yellow green

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate vertically.
 124 1p orange vermilion
 b. Imperforate horizontally.
 125 2p dull blue

January 24th, 1866.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, printed in the colony on white wove paper; watermarked vertically

QUEENSLAND
POSTAGE POSTAGE
STAMPS STAMPS

in disconnected script capitals surrounded by interlaced wavy lines repeated four times in the sheet; between the two words "Postage" there is a quarterfoil ornament, and between the two words "Stamp" there is another.

Square perforation 13.

- 126 1p orange
- 127 1p vermilion
- 128 2p dark blue
- 129 2p blue

December 24th, 1866.

Same type as preceding issue; lithographed in the colony on thick, white wove paper; unwatermarked. There are three varieties of each value, consisting in the size, shape and spacing of the letters of the denomination of value.

Round perforation 13.

- 130 4p pale lilac (3 varieties)
- 131 4p slate (3 ")
- 132 5sh pink (3 ")

Variety: Imperforate vertically.

- 133 5sh pink
- 1867.

Same type as preceding issue; engraved in *taille douce* and printed in the colony on thick, white wove paper. Unwatermarked; white gum.

1° Square perforation 13.

- 134 1p vermilion (August 9)
- 135 2p blue (March 13)
- 136 6p yellow green (July 8)

2° Perforated 12½x square 13.

- 137 1p vermilion
- 138 2p blue
- 139 6p yellow green

April 3d, 1868.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; water-

marked a small truncated star



on each stamp and the word "QUEENSLAND" in single line capitals 17mm high repeated four times in a sheet, so that a portion of one of the letters appears on each stamp in the sheet except on the three stamps at the left in each row, which show only the small star.

- Perforated 13.
- 140 2p pale blue
- 1868-69.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; water-

marked



Perforated 13.

- 141 1p orange vermilion (Nov. 10, 1868)
- 142 2p blue (Nov. 20, 1868)
- 143 2p deep blue (Nov. 20, 1868)
- 144 6p green (April 9, 1869)
- 145 6p yellow green (April 9, 1869)

1871-74.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper; watermarked a small truncated star and Queensland, as in issue of April 3d, 1868.

Perforated 13.

- 146 1p orange vermilion (Jan. 18, 1871)
- 147 3p warm brown (Feb. 27, 1871)
- 148 3p deep brown (" " ")
- 148 3p pale brown (" " ")
- 149 3p greenish brown (Feb. 27, 1871)
- 151 3p gray (Feb. 27, 1871)
- 152 6p deep green (Nov. 10, 1871)
- 153 6p yellow green (" " ")
- 154 1sh claret (Nov. 13, 1872)
- 155 1sh greenish gray (Nov. 13, 1872)
- 156 1sh purple (Feb. 19, 1874)

1874-75.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 13.

- 157 1p rose red (Nov. 4, 1874)
- 158 3p warm brown (June 11, 1875)
- 159 4p lemon yellow (Jan. 1, 1875)
- 160 6p emerald green (" " ")
- 161 1sh purple (March 5, 1875)

1876-78.

I. Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

1° Perforated 12.

- 162 1p rose red
- 163 1p orange vermilion
- 164 2p blue
- 165 2p deep blue
- 166 3p warm brown
- 167 6p emerald green
- 168 6p yellow green
- 169 1sh bright mauve

2° Perforated 11½x12.

- 170 1p orange vermilion

Varieties: Imperforate.

171 1p orange vermillion

172 2p blue

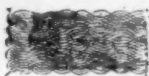
II. Same type as issue of September 24th, 1866, lithographed on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 12.

173 4p lemon yellow (120 varieties)

February, 1878.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; unwatermarked; with band of interlaced wavy lines printed horizontally in pale lilac on the back of the stamp.

*Perforated 12.*

174 1sh violet

1879.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper, unwatermarked.

Perforated 12.

175 6p emerald green (Nov. 20)

176 1sh bright mauve

1879 81.

Typographed on various papers. Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The 2, 4 and 6 penny and 1 shilling stamps were made from the original die of the one penny, the original value being removed and the new value being engraved separately for each stamp on the plate, so that the 120 stamps vary slightly one from another in the letters of the denomination of value. There is a second plate of the 2 penny varying materially from the first in the letters of the denomination of value, which are larger in the second plate and the letters TW touching in nearly every case.



I. White wove paper; unwatermarked; with band of interlaced wavy lines printed horizontally in pale lilac on the back of the stamp.

Perforated 12.

177 1p brownish red (Oct. 8, 1879)

178 2p pale blue, plate I, 120 varieties, (Oct. 21, 1879)

Variety: Queensland (o instead of v) on No. 44 of the plate.

179 1p brownish red

II. White wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 12.

180 1p brownish red (May 15, 1879)

181 1p scarlet (March 7, 1881)

182 1p pale scarlet (March 7, 1881)

183 2p pale blue, plate I, 120 varieties, (April 10, 1879)

184 2p pale blue, plate 2, 120 varieties, (April, 1880)

185 2p deep blue, plate 2, 120 varieties, (March, 1881)

186 4p orange yellow, 120 varieties, (June 6, 1879)

187 4p deep yellow, 120 varieties (August 12, 1881)

188 6p pale yellow green, 120 varieties, (Dec. 1879)

189 6p pale green, 120 varieties, (March, 1881)

190 1sh pale lilac, 120 varieties, (May 4, 1881)

191 1sh violet, 120 varieties, (May 4, 1881)

192 1sh pale violet, 120 varieties, (May 4, 1881)

Varieties:

a. *Queensland* spelt with "O" instead of U.

193 1p brownish red

194 1p scarlet

b. Double perforation horizontally.

195 1p pale scarlet.

c. Imperforate.

196 1p brownish red

197 1p scarlet

198 2p pale blue

199 4p orange yellow

200 6p yellow green

201 6p deep green

Some catalogues note an error of the 1 penny printed in yellow, said to have been caused by the insertion of a cliché of the 1 penny in a plate of the 4 penny. Mr. Bassett Hull throws considerable doubt upon the stamp, as he has not found any evidence of it in either the proof sheets or the first printings of the 4 penny stamps, and all the fine yellow copies which he has seen were undoubtedly manufactured from scarlet stamps.

February 1st, 1881.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the issue of May 15, 1879, surcharged vertically in black "Half Penny"; watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12.

202 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p brownish red, black surcharge

Variety: Queensland with "o" instead of "u."

203 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p brownish red, black surcharge

1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q; 120 varieties in the sheet, consisting in the spacing, size, etc. of the letters of the denomination of value. The 2sh, 5sh, 10sh and 20sh are of the same type as the issue of 1876-78, but with a part of the arabesques at the sides removed to allow for the inscription of the denomination of value; in the 2sh 6d these arabesques have been removed entirely and replaced by a Maltese cross.



Perforated 12.

204	2sh blue	120 varieties
205	2sh 6d vermilion	"
206	5sh pale brown	"
207	10sh warm brown	"
208	20sh pink	"

Varieties: Imperforate.

209 2sh blue
210 10sh warm brown

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, size 19x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. All the values are made from one original die, in which, however, the arabesques at each side have been altered for

the 1 penny, 4 penny and 1 shilling making four varieties of the 1 penny and two each of the 4 penny and 1 shilling. The 2 penny and 6 penny stamps are exactly alike. A number of minor varieties are to be found in the lettering of the denomination of value. The 1 penny has a period after "PENNY." Watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12.

211	1p pale red	(Nov. 23, 1882)	4 types
212	1p vermilion	" "	4 "
213	1p orange	" "	4 "
214	1p rose	" "	4 "
215	2p blue	(Aug. 1, 1882)	
216	2p pale blue	" "	
217	2p deep blue	" "	
218	2p ultramarine	(Aug. 1, 1882)	
219	4p pale yellow	(April 1883)	2 types
220	4p orange yellow	" "	2 "
221	6p pale green	(Nov. 6, 1882)	
222	6p green	" "	
223	1sh lilac	(Feb. 6, 1883)	2 types
224	1sh red lilac	(Feb. 6, 1883)	2 types
225	1sh violet	" "	" "

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

226 1p vermilion
227 1p rose
228 2p blue
229 4p orange yellow

b. Perforated 9x13.

230 1p pale red
231 2p blue
232 1sh red lilac

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

NOVORIEFF. (Pskoff.)

1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1 1k dull purple

December (?), 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 5k purple

Suppressed in 1893.

ОЧАНСК. (Perm.)

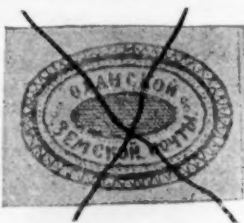
1871.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 30x21 mm.



1 3k blue

Same, no value indicated.



2 no value, blue

These two stamps were printed at Ossa, the stamp with value indicated was used for the northern part of the district, the one without value for the southern part where the mail was delivered free in 1871.

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $23\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Printed at Ossa and used for the northern part of the district.



3 3k blue

1872.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 23x23 mm. Printed at Perm and used for the southern part of the district.



4 3k blue

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x24 mm. Similar to previous issue but side ornaments are different.



5 3k greenish blue

End 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 23x23 mm. Similar to previous issues.



6 3k dark blue

Same on thin white wove paper.

7 3k dark blue

Suppressed in 1881, but reestablished in 1891.

January? 1891.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 16x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.

8 2k gold, red and black

9 10k gold, light blue and dark blue

January 1st, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $27 \times 34\frac{1}{2}$.

This stamp is used for registered mail matter.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

10 5k gold, pink and black

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

11 5k gold, pink and black

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x25 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

12 2k rose

January (?), 1893.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue.

13 2k emerald green

1893.

Stamp of January, 1891, surcharged with large figure 2.



14 2k on 10k gold, light blue and dark blue, black surcharge

End 1893.

Color on white batonné paper, lithographed, size 21x 25 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

15 2k yellow green

Variety: Unperforated.

16 2k yellow green

ODESSA. (Cherson.)

January 13th, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x25 mm.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1 2k red, yellow green and black

Same issue,

Size 21x26 mm.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2 5k red and black

Varieties:

a. Imperforated vertically.

3 5k red and black

b. Unperforated.

4 5k red and black

Suppressed in January, 1881.

ENVELOPES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

January 1st, 1878,

Circular hand stamp printed in upper left

corner; when there are two stamps, the second one is in the right upper corner, no value indicated.



Size 111x73 mm.

- 51 10k red on pinkish wove paper
- 52 10x10k red on pinkish wove paper
- 53 10k red on thin white wove paper
- 54 10x10k red on thin white wove paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower right corner.

- 55 10k red on printed wove paper

Size 122x72 mm.

- 56 10k red on bluish wove paper
- 57 10x10k red on bluish wove paper

April 1878.

Same as previous issue.

Size 111x73 mm.

- 58 10k red on thin white wove paper
- 59 10k red on thick white wove paper
- 60 10x10k red on thick white wove paper
- 61 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

- 62 10k red on yellow laid paper
- 63 10x10k red on yellow laid paper
- 64 10k red on pink laid paper
- 65 10x10k red on pink laid paper

December 23d, 1878.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1879.

Size 108x61 mm.

- 66 10k red on white laid paper.
- 67 10x10k red on white laid paper
- Size 113x72 mm.
- 68 10k red on white laid paper
- 69 10x10k red on white laid paper
- 70 10x10k red on white wove paper

Interior pink and blue quadrillé.

Size 111x73 mm.

- 71 10k red on white wove paper
- 72 10x10k red on white wove paper
- 73 10k red on bluish laid paper
- 74 10x10k red on bluish laid paper
- 75 10k red on pink laid paper
- 76 10x10k red on pink laid paper
- 77 10k red on pale yellow laid paper
- 78 10x10k red on pale yellow laid paper
- 79 10k red on green laid paper.

April, 1879.

Circular hand stamp printed in right or left upper corner, when there are two stamps the second is in the opposite upper corner, no value indicated, no date.



I. Stamp in right upper corner.
Size 111x73 mm.

- 80 10k red on white wove paper
- 81 10k red on white laid paper
- Size 140x114 mm.
- 82 10k red on pale yellow wove paper

II. Stamp in left upper corner.
Size 111x73 mm.

- 83 10k red on white wove paper
- 84 10k red on white laid paper

III. Double stamps.

Size 111x73 mm.

- 85 10x10k red on white wove paper
- 86 10x10k red on white laid paper
- Size 143x111 mm.
- 87 10x10k red on white wove paper

January 1st, 1880.

Circular hand stamp printed in left upper corner, when there are two stamps, the second is on the upper flap, no value indicated.



Size 113x72 mm.

- 88 10k red on white wove paper
- 89 10x10k red on white wove paper
- Same with colored interior.

Size 113x72 mm.

- 90 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior rose
- 91 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior blue
- 92 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior lilac
- 93 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior orange

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower right corner.

- 94 10k red on white laid paper, interior lilac

April 19th, 1880.

Same as previous issue.

Size 113x72 mm.

- 95 10k red on white laid paper
- 96 10x10k red on white laid paper

January, 1881.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1881.

Size 113x72 mm.

97 10k red on white wove paper

98 10x10k red on white wove paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

99 10k red on white wove paper

April 24, 1881.

Circular stamp (diam. 22mm.) hand stamped in upper right corner, when there are two stamps the second is in upper left corner, no value indicated.



Size 108x68 mm.

100 10k red on white wove paper

101 10k red on white laid paper

102 10x10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

103 10k red on white laid paper

Interior pink and blue quadrillé.

Size 108x68 mm.

104 10k red on white laid paper

105 10x10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

106 10k red on white laid paper

Size 111x73 mm.

107 10k red on white laid paper

108 10x10k red on white laid paper

January, 1882.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1882.

Size 113x75 mm.

109 10k red on white laid paper

110 10x10k red on white laid paper

Interior pink and blue quadrillé.

Size 105x67 mm.

111 10k red on white wove paper

January, 1883.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1883.

Size 113x75 mm.

112 10k red on thick white wove paper

113 10k red on thick white laid paper

114 10x10k red on thick white laid paper

115 10k red on thin white laid paper

116 10x10k red on thin white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

117 10k red on thick white laid paper

Stamp printed in left upper corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

118 10k red on white laid paper

January, 1884.

Same as previous issue.

I. Stamp printed in right upper corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

119 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

120 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

121 10k red on white laid paper

II. Stamp printed in left upper corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

122 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

123 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

124 10k red or white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

125 10k red on white laid paper

III. Stamp printed in lower right corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

126 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

127 10k red on white laid paper

MORE BANK STAMPS.

(Addenda to article in October number.)

Through the publication of my article on "Bank Stamps" in October, 1894, number of the JOURNAL, I have, through correspondence resulting from same, been able to add to the number of banks and stamps listed therein.

The interest manifested has proved much greater than I anticipated, and I have received several dozen letters on the subject, from all parts of Uncle Sam's domain. Considerable "swapping" has been the result, the effect of which on my side of the trade is apparent in this addendum.

Especial thanks are due to Mr. E. G. Berger, of the firm of Berger Bros., charcoal dealers, of Chicago; also to Mrs. M. Martin, of Newtonville, Mass., Mr. E. R. Ackerman, president of the Lawrence Cement Co., of New York City, and Mr. Fred Doughty, of East Saginaw, Mich.

One of the banks whose issues are listed in the before-mentioned October JOURNAL had several demands from parties wishing to purchase the set, and the cashier wrote to me asking what I should consider a fair price for same.

In addition to the four perforated stamps of the PENNY PROVIDENCE FUND, of New Haven, Ct., chronicled on page 487, and which were issued in 1891, (tho' the Fund was instituted in 1889) there was in 1894 another variety of the same type added by the issuance of an unperforated 10-cent value (brown).



This stamp was lithographed, while the issues of 1891 were probably what are known as "woodcuts."

There is a pronounced shade variety of the 3c stamp of the STAMP



SAVINGS SOCIETY, Boston, the color being a soft ultramarine blue, while the one previously listed was of a very deep blue.

In regard to the issues of the Associated Charities PENNY SAVINGS BANK, of Newtonville, I have a few additions and corrections to make. I have another (the third) distinct variety of the black-green one cent stamp in regard to position of word "cent." The left end of lower label is missing. The *third issue* of that value appeared in the latter part of 1894, printed in dark green and with left end of lower label missing, as in stamp just mentioned. This emission was printed from old plates, and is on thin paper. I have a 3c brown perforated 11 instead 12. When listing the 25c value on page 484 I would have been more accurate had I called the color *dull lilac*, which is more manifest when compared with a new variety I have, and on thin instead of thick paper,—namely the 25c value printed in *bright violet*; decidedly so.

A correction: The 10c and 50c values do *not* appear with hyphens.



The 5c value is the one which is used the most, and the A. C. P. S. B. is considering the issuance of a new stamp of that denomination with the name "Newton" thereon. The printing-press will not be called upon to do the surcharge act! This makes me think of Nankivell over the sea!

By the way, Edward J. states on page 69 of the present volume of the *A. J. of P.* (half a dozen lines from the foot) that: "I happened to collect a country in which the best," etc. Now what I wish to remark is, that if Edward should perchance attempt to collect bank stamps and so far forget himself as to collect the *bank* too, there probably would be trouble in the Nankivell camp, and he would very likely be invited to make a protracted visit at Newgate!

Before proceeding with the various addenda, I will correct an erroneous impression conveyed in my previous article. Recent information from the receiver is to the effect that the NEW MEXICO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., of Albuquerque, issued only the 10c value, though previous correspondence led me to think that there were other values.



The SIEGEL COOPER & CO. STAMP SAVINGS BANK, of Chicago, uses, or did use, three values, as follows:



5c orange

10c blue

25c red

Each measures 20x26 mm., and all are rouletted. The name is placed in the label at second printing, as is the case with the stamp of the UTAH COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK illustrated on page 490, and of the INTERNATIONAL BANK and ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK, to be mentioned later.

The 5c value is a product of Forbes, Thomas & Co., of Detroit, Mich., while the other two values emanated from the Chicago Bank Note Co., now included in the National Printing & Engraving Co. The lettering varies a little in style. These stamps are kept as vouchers after being redeemed.

The GLOBE SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, at one time used a 5c stamp of the annexed design, but the stamp system is now discontinued.



The stamp is $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is the smallest one I have. It is embossed—that is, certain parts of the designs are raised. The color is blue-black, and the perforation is 12. This stamp was made by S. D. Childs & Co., Chicago.

The DETROIT SAVINGS BANK, Detroit, Mich., uses four values :



5c red
10c green
25c blue
50c black

All are unperforated. These are the largest bank stamps yet known, measuring 32×39 mm.



The PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, of East Saginaw, Mich., uses a 5c dark blue stamp of same design and general description as that of the BANK OF NATIONAL CITY, National City, Cal., illustrated last October.

The ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK stamp was illustrated on page 149 of the present volume.

Another stamp of the same design and general description is that of the INTERNATIONAL BANK, of West Superior, Wis. These last two are of the same design, color and size as the Utah bank mentioned and illustrated on page 490 of the 1894 volume of the *A. J. of P.*



The MINNEAPOLIS SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Minneapolis Minn issues a small stamp 18×23 mm ; perforated 11. The color is dull blue

The "area" of this stamp exceeds that of the *GLOBE BANK* stamp by a fraction over five square millimetres.



The 5c (orange) stamp of the *ORANGE COUNTY SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO.*, of Santa Ana, Cal., illustrated on page 41 of this volume, was issued Oct. 15, 1891. It is perforated 11 and measures $22\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The name of the bank has been changed to *ORANGE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK*. Large improvement!



The *MAIN ST. SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.*, of Los Angeles, Cal., issues a 5c carmine stamp of the same size of engraving and perforation. The general design is nearly the same, the central figure being changed.



Still another "trust company," and in the "city of the angels" too. In 1891 the *SECURITY SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.*, issued a 5c green stamp of annexed type. It is $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is perforated 12.



Thus ends my chronicle for the present.

LEWIS H. BENTON.

Taunton, Mass., April 21 1895.

THE DOM HENRIQUE STAMPS.

Translated from *Oporto Philatelist*

(Continued from page 185)

But let us return to the stamps.

They are of three types, of which we give engravings, one for the 5, 10,



15 and 20 reis values, another for the 25, 50, 75, 80 and 100 reis values, and the third for the remainder, the colors varying with the value; and the values of the two first types being lithographed, while those of the third (being the highest) are engraved.

Here is a note of the colors of the various values, and a brief description of the three types:

1st type:—In the centre, a figure of the prince seated at the prow of a caravel. Below, the dates 1594-1894. Value above. At the sides, the words "*Portugal Correios*" and various allegorical figures. Legend, "*Talent de bien faire*".

5 reis, orange yellow; 10 reis, deep lilac; 15 reis, chocolate; 20 reis, pale lilac. Paper tinted of a light color which the French call *chamois* (buff.)

2d. type:—In the center, a figure of the prince standing on the promontory of Sagres, assisting at the departure of the first expedition, of which one of the caravels is visible. Legend, "*1ª expedição*." Allegories at the sides, value below.

25 reis, pale green; 50 reis, blue; 75 reis, carmine; 80 reis, deep green (these values on paper slightly tinted in the respective colors;) 100 reis, dark brown, on pale yellow paper.

3d. type:—In the center a figure of the prince seated, with two globes at his sides; dates at the sides, and a lion at his feet; value above, with the coat of arms in the middle of the top line.

150 reis, rose, rose colored paper; 300 reis, deep blue, orange colored paper; 500 reis, violet, paper of the same color, but pale; 1000 reis, gray black, sepia paper.

The size of the stamps is $30\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide by $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

We have already stated that the manufacture of the D. Henrique stamps was entrusted to the firm of Giesecke & Deverient, of Leipzig, and we must further state that their execution was satisfactory in every respect. The only thing that is the colors of the 25 and 80 reis are very similar, which is not convenient for the postal service.

The stamps having been made and delivered to the mint, with all the material which had served for their manufacture, we repeat, the government, making use of the discretionary power granted to them by the one § of Art. 1^o of the law of July 27th, had the good sense to fix immediately on the

maximum period for the use of the stamps; but their sale was ordered to be made only in the Chief towns of the districts!

The result will be seen later on.

It was also decided to surcharge a portion of the issue with the word "Açores" in black, in order that the stamps might circulate in those islands during the same period, and both there and on the mainland all the D. Henrique stamps were cancelled on correspondence with a special mark, with a diameter of the height of the stamp, circular, in black ink, having in the center, in black letters, the word "*Centenario*" arranged with the date of 1894 and, over it, that of 1394, all parallel.

The surcharge is in printing characters, and was done in the presses of the Mint, in such a manner that, principally in the stamps of 150 reis and over, there are numerous copies with a surcharge in what appears to be different type, though it is really the same with thicker ink.

There are also some (but very rare) specimens of the 5 reis stamps with the surcharge inverted, and also some very rare copies of the 1000 reis with the surcharge doubled, and even trebled.

This fact was taken advantage of by some slanderous persons to make believe that D. Henrique stamps with a counterfeit surcharge had been placed on the market, and, as we, in our house in Lisbon as well as in our Oporto branch, had sold, and continue to sell, stamps that present these varieties, we picked out 18 of them as samples of such differences and presented them, duly gummed on stamped paper, to Councillor Augusto José da Cunha, accompanied by the following petition:

"To H. E. the Director of the Mint. Faustino Antonio Martins, dealer "in stamps for collections, 35 Praça Luiz de Camões, states that, having "bought in the treasury of that establishment of the State large quantities of "D. Henrique stamps, recognized later, after the period of validity of those "stamps (March 4 to 13, 1894) that many of those surcharged with the word "Açores" present among themselves notable differences of type, and even "repetitions of the surcharge.

"It being thus, as the petitioner proves to your Ex. by the presentation "of the enclosed samples, and the petitioner seeing a menace, not only to his "interests, but also to his credit as a merchant—which is even of far greater "importance to him—because the stamps in these conditions constitute a variety not generally recognized,

Begs your Ex. to have the said stamps examined and declare to him officially by a certificate whether the varieties which he presents are or are not authentic, being cancelled with an official mark, in order that, being returned to the petitioner, they may serve him as a standard of authenticity for other stamps which he possesses in the same condition.

Lisbon, April 14, 1894.

E. R. M.

DECISION:—The chiefs of the Department of Stamped Paper and the chief of the Mint of the Stamp office certify, 4-5-94. 'Cunha."

His Ex. being good enough to accede to this request, had the said stamps examined by experts of that establishment and authenticated one by one with the white stamp of the Mint, placing underneath the following certificate:

"In virtue of the decision marked on the petition of Mr. Faustino Martins, which accompanied the postage stamps gummed above that are marked

with the white stamp of this Department, we certify that all those surcharged with the word "Açores" are genuine.

The Mint and Stamp Paper Office, May 4, 1894.

ANTONIA MARCELINO DE CARVALHO

JOÃO BAPTISTA TEIXEIRA

These documents and stamps which gave rise to them are open to the examination of all in our establishment, and constitute, in addition to an irrefutable proof of the authenticity of such varieties, a curious element of information for collectors.

From the 4th to 13th of March, inclusive, therefore, the D. Henrique stamps circulated on the mainland and in the isles, and their distribution is faithfully shown in the following table:

Values.	Received.	Issued.	REFUSE.			MAINLAND.			AZORES.		
			Usable.	Not Perforated.	Useless.	On Sale.	Sold.	Remainder.	On Sale.	Sold.	Remainder.
\$ 5	521,700	500,000	17,443	1,900	2,357	394,750	267,951	126,790	105,250	104,957	293
10	522,700	500,000	18,392	2,000	2,308	397,500	143,438	254,062	102,500	99,629	2871
15	522,700	500,000	16,309	1,300	5,001	390,925	82,584	314,341	103,075	102,544	531
20	521,700	500,000	14,150	2,800	4,750	398,750	78,757	319,993	101,250	78,153	23097
25	519,700	500,000	15,760	1,500	2,440	399,500	237,242	162,258	100,500	41,001	50499
50	519,700	500,000	13,393	400	5,907	399,500	66,471	333,029	100,500	21,584	78916
75	519,700	500,000	11,204	1,800	6,030	399,500	37,941	361,559	100,500	14,930	86461
80	519,700	500,000	11,311	3,800	4,589	399,500	32,686	366,814	100,500	13,350	87144
100	520,500	500,000	9,342	4,500	6,058	399,500	43,724	355,776	100,500	14,066	80434
150	32,275	30,000	*1,628	450	185	*23,094	23,106		6,006	6,006	
300	32,275	30,000	1,450	600	225	22,450	19,344	3,106	7,550	7,284	266
500	32,275	30,000	1,197	850	228	22,650	16,935	5,715	7,350	7,081	269
1,000	31,875	30,000	1,111	425	339	22,650	15,936	6,714	7,350	6,705	645

The table which we publish, prepared with every care and compared with official data, will convey to the mind of the observer the immediate conviction that the issue was a disaster financially speaking, since, reducing to reis the value of the stamps produced, or the sum of 195,886,725 reis for the continent and 52,613,275 reis for the Azores, it will be seen that there were sold of the former only to the amount of 58,177,910 reis and of the latter 23,550,945 reis, leaving a remainder of 137,538,635, and 28,892,150 reis respectively; but it must be borne in mind that in the amount of the sales given, the value of the 1460 sets sent to Berne have already been deducted and that the real product of the sale of a large portion of Azores stamps is subject to

* It must be noticed that the difference of 12 stamps of 150 reis in excess described in the total of the sales compared with the total of the issue (30,000) comes from these 12 stamps having been delivered as useful refuse, by ministerial order, 6 of them being surcharged with the word "Azores" in order to complete as many more sets (12) intended for the English Royal family family.

Thus the usable refuse of the stamps of 150 reis was reduced to 1616.

It is also to be noted that their having been sent for exchange, to the central office at Berne, 730 sets of the mainland and as many of the Azores, these figure in the table as sold.

the deduction imposed on the island money, the value of which is low, as is well known.

Now, who is to blame for the financial failure of the D. Henrique issue? Undoubtedly those who lightly got it up, not knowing how to carry it out in such a manner that a sale of the whole should be made, which would naturally have been the case if anything had been properly calculated and executed.

In the first place, the period of validity was excessively short; and even thus, the government had the good sense, as we have said, not to limit it to that fixed by the law (only two days!), but extended it at once to the maximum of 10 days, as they had the privilege of doing.

But still, the fact of the stamps having been placed for sale only in the capitals of the districts made the sale extremely difficult, with the result that in many localities the shipments were returned almost intact to the Mint, whilst in others they disappeared as if by magic!

Another lesson which should serve when it is desired to make another issue of purely transitory validity.

It remains to be said that the sale, even so, reached the importance that it did because, on the proposition of the Director of the Mint, the Government allowed the D. Henrique stamps to be sold there also to the public.

It was a good idea, the good result of which should carry the conviction to the proper quarters that the Treasury can but derive advantage from giving permission to the Mint to sell permanently to the public any and all postage stamps, of the mainland, the isles or colonies, and giving up once and for all the very complicated system which has been in vogue until now by which whatever stamps are required have to be obtained from the Admiralty.

In this way the purchase would be easier for the public, and the state would derive profit from the increased sale.

Continuing then to analyse the result of the issue from a financial standpoint, we have to say that on June 10, in the session of the Centennial Committee in Oporto, there was read a declaration of the Minister of Finances that the receipts from the stamps amounted to 78,262,165 reis, and the expenses 47,548,805 reis, leaving therefore 30,713,360 reis disposable for the construction of the monument.

The note of the expenses incurred by the government was the following: Delivered to the Commission for the celebration of the centenary, 28,500,000 reis; purchase of 60 special hand stamps for the cancellation, 72,000 reis; expenses of ships of the Navy to take part in the celebration, 1,085,744 reis; ditto, manufacture of the stamps, 2,415,250 reis; ditto, journey of the commissioners, 1,750,000 reis; ditto at the Mint, 181,101 reis; indemnity to the state for the estimated value of the sale of stamps during ten days, 13,545,710 reis.

The Commission, then, knowing of the existence of the stamps above mentioned, at once differed with the Government as to the use to be made of this balance, to the value of which they considered themselves entitled, whilst the Government, in strict accordance with the law, with right principles and even with the declarations made in the House of Peers, by Councillor Bernardino Machado—at least, so it seems to us—have always insisted that this balance belongs to them as government securities.

The question was debated in the Press and, in one of the most widely read newspaper of the Capital, we saw it treated of, but always from the financial point of view, in a manner with which we entirely agree and which, furthermore, was not impugned.

Here is the article of said newspaper:—

“As our readers probably know, the D. Henrique centennial Commission

has met several times in Oporto, resolving to insist on the Government not only delivering to them the product of the sale of stamps already effected, but also that of the sale of the stock of these stamps still on hand at the Mint, so that with it the Commission may construct the monument to the Infante.

"In this case there are two points to be distinguished: that which refers to the request for the Commission to be furnished with the means necessary to construct the monument and that which refers to the sale of the stamps which are still on hand at the Mint.

"As a matter of fact, in virtue of the disposition of the respective bill, converted into a law by the vote of Parliament, the Government is obliged to deliver to the Municipal Council of Oporto *up to the amount necessary* for the construction of the monument, and a subsidy for the festivities; but such delivery is only to be made, says the law, in its article 4, after deducting from the product of the sale an amount equal to that which in 1893 and on the same days as the stamps were sold was received from the same source into the coffers of the Treasury.

"It remains therefore to calculate, if this has not already been done, the difference between the ordinary sale in 1893, from the 4th to the 13th of March, and the extraordinary sale of D. Henrique stamps during the same period of 1894, and deliver to the Council of Oporto the balance, *if any* but only to the *amount necessary* for the construction of the monument, apart from the subsidy for the festivities which had already been delivered.

"Now it is known that in the Mint there remains a much larger number of D. Henrique stamps yet to be sold than that which was sold; but in view of the legal dispositions already referred to, neither the Commission nor the Council of Oporto has anything to do with this balance.

"However, there is no doubt that it would be a great convenience to the state to have these stamps sold. But how?

"Having been created by a special law for the period of circulation that cannot be increased beyond a maximum of ten days, which ran its course, they cannot be returned to the Postal Service unless a decree should authorize this, seeing that the Chambers are not now in session; but whether by a new law or by a simple decree, they cannot be put into circulation again without having some mark (or surcharge, as it is called in philately) put upon them to authenticate them, thus protecting the interests of the Treasury, for it is known that a large quantity of unused D. Henrique stamps are in the hands of private parties and merchants and the state had no guarantee that these stamps would not be used for the prepayment of postal correspondence to the detriment, we repeat of the public coffers.

"Therefore, leaving out of the question the re-validation of the D. Henrique stamps, *just as they circulated from the 4th to the 13th March last*, there remain three courses to choose from: the re-validation of the stamps surcharge, their sale at public auction as they are, or burning them.

"Let us examine each one of these courses.

"*Burning them* means, though this is not capable of argumentative demonstration, the annihilation of values for the realization of which with profit the State may hope for.

"*The sale at public auction*, being incontestably an attempt to make use of these values, is also certainly an insufficient means of obtaining this result.

"As a matter of fact the sale must be made *either taking the face value as a basis, or to the highest bidder*, without any known basis.

"In the first case, the place of auction would fatally remain deserted the first time and the second, in which the valuation would already be at 50 per-

cent. of the face value, and but slightly attended the third, that is, when a combination among the bidders would allow one or two of them to obtain the stamps for a very small price, to be afterwards divided among them all, which would in fact, be selling to the highest bidder.

"Everybody knows to well what happened at the preceding auction sales of colonial stamps, and also at the sales made *with closed doors*, for this system to be tried again, not only because the result would be paltry, but because the product of the sale might not cover the expenses of advertising, which would have to be done, not only in this country but also abroad!

"There remains then the alternative of the re-validation of the stamps *surcharge*, which, in our opinion, is the only one which insures to the state the integral realization of those values, still representing many *contos*, a result that may be obtained by simply issuing them in this condition for postal circulation, being certain that the *philatelic mania* will soon cause the whole stock of such stamps to disappear.

"The proof of this is already in existence, as we are informed, in the shape of requests of large numbers of D. Henrique stamps, both from this country and from abroad, in case they should be revalidated in this condition.

"Should it then be resolved not to revalidate the D. Henrique stamps *surcharged*, it will be a waste and prejudicial to the interests of the Treasury.

"This is our opinion, the reason for which we think we have clearly explained and thoroughly demonstrated."

FOLHO DO POVO, June the 8th.

On the 10th, however, Seculo published the following article:

"Councillor Augusto José Da Cunha, Director of the Mint, some time ago gave his opinion as to the best method of utilizing the large balance of D. Henrique stamps. It was that they should be employed in the ordinary prepayment of correspondence with a surcharge.

"This opinion was well received at the Treasury, and, according to reliable information, it was decided to use in this way the D. Henrique stamps which remained from the sale effected during the ten days prescribed in the law which authorized them.

"In effect, nothing could be more just, nothing in more accordance with the interests, both of private individuals and of the state.

"But when it was least expected, the director of the Mint was ordered by the Dept. of Public Works to have the stamps put up in lots in order to proceed to sell them at auction in the state in which they are, and exactly as they were put on sale during the ten days of the law.

"It is hard to believe that this was ordered, but there is not the slightest room for doubt.

"At auction nobody will give the face value for them; they will be sold to the highest bidder, and thus not only does the state lose, which is grave, but also those merchants lose who bought during the ten days large quantities at the prices marked, which is unjust.

"The rumor referred to by the Seculo, a short time ago, that one of the special centenary cancellation stamps had been missing for several days, is acquiring greater consistency. If the author of its disappearance has it copied, for which he has had ample time, and should go to the auction to bid on the lots, he will be able to outdo all his competitors in the sale, who are stamp dealers, because he will supply them cancelled with the centenary cancellation.

"This can not be. It is necessary for the Department of Public Works to reconsider and revoke the order for the sale at auction, and, if necessary,

the Treasury should interfere in defence of the interests of the state, which is in conformity with the opinion of Mr. Augusto José da Cunha, the only one which should be carried out."

This local brought to the knowledge of the public that the worthy Director of the Mint was fighting for the interests of the state and for the accomplishment of the law and for right principles, which required that the matter should be properly attended to, in order that the country should not fall into the same deplorable circumstances of discredit in which many of the American republics and other countries find themselves in the matter of postage stamps.

It is now known that the order for the auction sale was soon afterwards revoked; but the question remained without a definite settlement, time is passing and the balance continues without any definite destination, since very recently—on the 20th of the present month (October 1894)—an official note of the Treasury Department was brought to the notice of the Committee, in which they were notified that the Government did not intend to sell the remainder of the centennial stamps, believing that they should not be used.

This is one of the acceptable solutions of the difficulty, altho', as already stated, we would prefer to see the stamps surcharged, by which means the state would derive considerable benefit, viz., the realization of 173,368,935 reis, the total value represented by the stamps which constitute the balance, thus apportioned:

Mainland stamps.....	137,540,435
Azores stamps.....	28,892,150
Useful refuse (Mainland).....	6,936,350
Total,	173,368,935

We will now analyse the issue from the philatelic point of view.

On examining the official date, it will be seen that, on the most favorable hypothesis, that is, if it were possible to get together all the stamps of 1,000 reis sold, in complete collections, there could not be more than 15,206 D. Henrique collections of the Mainland and 5,975 of the Azores, which numbers are exceedingly small, and will certainly be much smaller yet.

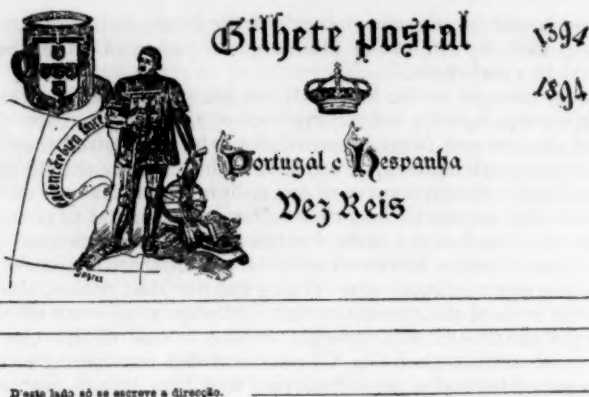
Therefore, from the philatelic point of view, the D. Henrique issue has brought into the market a variety whose complete series, that is, the Mainland and Insular collections together, will constitute, in a short time a variety of prime order which it can be given to a maximum number of only 5,975 happy collectors to possess.

The grades of comparative rarity of the different values may be easily found by comparing the respective remainders with note of the sales as given in the table.

We will not close without an allusion to the postal card, of which by royal decree, of Feb. 8th of the present year, 500,000 copies were ordered printed in the Mint, the use of which was begun on the 4th of March and lasted until the issue was completely exhausted.

This card was engraved by Mr. Pastor, and is of the value of 10 reis, the card itself being the same quality and color as that of the present type, but slightly higher in form. The stamp is of a violet-gray color.

In the upper left hand corner are the arms of Portugal, with the legend "*Talent de bien faire*" and the portrait of the Infanta, standing fully armed and holding a map in his left hand. In the back-ground, an armillary sphere and the outline of Cape Sagres.



They were made for the Continent and the Isles, having in the latter the only difference of bearing the word "Azores" in black ink and Gothic characters in the middle of the card, a little above the first line intended for the address.

They were also cancelled with the special cancellation mark, during the ten days of validity of D. Henrique stamps.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE TWO CENTS LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED.



Some study which I have lately given these stamps has shown me there are some interesting points about them, which I think are not generally known. I find of this type a lithographed original, an engraved original, a reprint or reissue of the latter, and an official counterfeit. The reference list appears to be:

- 1855 (1862 ?) Lithographed on paper vertically and horizontally laid.
2c rose, pale to dark.
- 1869 Engraved in *taille douce* on thin crisp white wove paper, usually tinted by the yellow gum.
2c carmine-vermilion.
- 1885 Official Counterfeit. Engraved in *taille douce* on stout yellowish wove paper.
2c orange-vermilion.

1889 Reprint from a retouched die. Engraved in *taille douce* on yellowish wove paper, watermarked in the sheet.
2c carmine.

The lithographed stamp is too well known to need description. There is no official information as to the number of stamps in a sheet, the number of printings, quantity of stamps printed, the exact date of issue or the fate of the stone. Mr. Walter M. Giffard, in his excellent monograph on the *Postage Stamps of Hawaii* says: "The dies for the lithographed and originally engraved series were made in Boston, where the first supplies of stamps were also printed, the former being issued as early as 1855 and the latter in 1869." Doubtless he speaks *ex cathedra*. Mr. Giffard places the date of the lithographed stamp at 1855, instead of the hitherto accepted date 1862, on the authority of Mr. H. M. Whitney, Post-master General from 1850 to 1856. The extreme rarity of the 2c stamp of the first issue would seem corroborative of the earlier date.

The engraved stamp presents far more difficulties. It is hard to find a reason for its issue in 1869. The two cent stamp with portrait of Kamehameha IV in an oval, the first of the perforated series, was issued in 1864. Why issue a stamp five years after it had been replaced by a new design? The latter remained in use for over thirty years and over two million were requisitioned from 1863 to 1871. More than half a million were ordered and delivered in the very year 1869, when the engraved stamp of the previous type is said to have been issued, and 330,000 were delivered in 1868. Was not the engraved stamp issued earlier than 1869? If so, who has a cancelled copy of which the date can be authenticated? The use for nine years of so unsatisfactory a thing as a lithographed stamp is hard to understand, so also is the fact that it is always on laid paper. Either an over large supply was printed in the first place or the engraved stamp was issued earlier than 1869. The lithographed stamps are scarce for so many years of use. The American Bank Note Co. secured their first contract with the Hawaiian Government in 1864 and have not since been superceded. Why then return to a Boston firm in 1869? Or was this stamp prepared at an earlier date and only issued in 1869 to fill a temporary want? I think the latter is the correct conclusion.

Mr. Giffard says, the die for the engraved stamps was sent to Hawaii and mislaid, not being found until 1887 and then not in good condition. He does not say at what date it was sent or what became of the original plate. Apparently the latter was destroyed or remained in the hands of the firm that made it. The loss of the die and absence of the plate may explain the issue of 1864.

From the foregoing I conclude: The original die was made in Boston and for reason of haste or economy a lithographing stone was made by transfers and a supply of stamps printed from it. Afterwards the engraved plate, composed of three rows of five stamps each, was made and from it a further supply was printed and forwarded to Hawaii. There is no record of the quantity printed. These stamps were not issued until 1869 and then presumably only to fill a temporary shortage of the type then in use. If this conclusion is correct, the stamps in the used state are probably of some rarity. They are usually found overprinted CANCELLED. The post office authorities appear to have continued the sale until the original supply was exhausted and then to have renewed it in a rather interesting way. Whether the stamps were ever declared obsolete, I do not know. But those in authority seemed to have maintained a supply of all available stamps, long after old designs had been succeeded by new. The numerous varieties surcharged by the Provisional Government of 1893 are proof of this.

About 1885 the supply of the engraved stamp was exhausted. The original die could not be found and no one seems to know anything about the plate. But the stamps were needed, probably as a source of revenue. So the American Bank Note Co. were directed to make a facsimile. They produced a plate of fifty stamps, five rows of ten, very closely resembling the originals. The plate bears at each corner the letters "A. B. N. Co." in monogram. Of these official counterfeits 10,000 were printed on thick yellowish wove paper and gummed with "old brown" gum. One half the quantity was surcharged SPECIMEN. It is said these were not placed in actual use. But they certainly were sold, without explanation of their character, to all who cared to buy, and have been "cancelled to accommodate." Aside from the color, which is much more orange than the originals, the stamps differ in many minor points. There are more lines in the back ground of the central panel and in the shading of the coat. In the lower part of the left panel, between two stems of the floreate design, we find an ornament like a tiny figure 8, in the originals. In the counterfeits this is simply an oval. But the most notable difference is in the letters A of ELUA and K of KENETA.

At last, in 1887, the original die was discovered and the officials, with their usual enterprise, forwarded it to New York to be restored and put to use. All the lines seem to have been sharpened, though this may only be the result of superior printing. Certain retouches were also made, notably in the spandrels above the arched label with the words "Uku Leta." The horizontal lines of the back ground are brought out strongly and all the leaf-like ornaments recut. In the left spandrel of the originals the leaf at the extreme left touches the frame line of the stamp. It only reaches the upper line of the background in the retouched stamps. In the latter also the left leaf in the right hand spandrel has lost its upper line. A new plate was made from the retouched die, arranged like the old one in three rows of five, but slightly more spaced, so that a row is 1 mm. longer than on the original plate. In 1889-90 37,500 reprints were struck off on stout yellowish paper. This paper bears a maker's watermark arranged in two lines, "Standard No. 1" and a shield with the monogram "R & M.," Raynor & Martin, a well known firm.

The watermark is in the margin and touches only a few of the stamps, as a rule. I believe this reprint was made by the American Bank Note Co., and their use of a paper with a private watermark is very unusual and worthy of note. Probably it was used because of the near approach in tint to the paper used for the originals and the fac similes made a few years before. Some of these stamps were surcharged SPECIMEN and in 1892 the remainder then in stock, as also that of the 1885 counterfeits, were surcharged REPRINT.

I will be glad to hear from anyone who has the engraved stamp on the original cover or a genuinely cancelled specimen, especially if dated. I am not inclined to accept the cancellation of heavy concentric circles as genuinely used on stamps of early issues. I consider it at best the work of a careless or obliging post office clerk and not as applied in the course of legitimate business. I have seen this cancellation on reprints, government counterfeit, splits of assorted values and varieties (none of which were authorized) and on the doubtful 5 cents blue Inter Island.

JOHN N. LUFF.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 180.)

1876-77. *Issue of stamps of the type of the allegorical group, Commerce and Peace.*



The following is the order of issue of the twelve first stamps :

15 centimes	gray,	June	1876,
5	"	green,	July
30 centimes	brown,	"	"
25	"	blue,	"
1	"	green,	September
10	"	"	"
1 franc	yellow green,	"	"
20 centimes	red brown,	October	"
75	"	rose,	"
4	"	green,	November
1	"	"	February 1877.

Varieties.

I. With N placed under B.

1 centime	green on pale green
2	" " " " "
4	" " " " "
5	" " " " "
5	" green on yellow green
10	" green on pale green
15	" gray on grayish
20	" red brown on yellowish
25	" sky blue on pale blue
30	" brown on pale brown
75	" carmine on rose
1	franc bronze green on pale green

II. With N placed under U.

2 centimes	green on pale green
5	" " " " "
5	" deep green on green
10	" green on pale green
15	" gray on grayish
15	" gray on bluish
25	" sky blue on pale blue
25	" dull blue on pale blue
30	" red brown on pale brown (*)

(*) The 40 centimes exists with the two varieties of small letters, but it is of the following issue

75 centimes, rose on rose

1 franc bronze green on pale green

We have here given only the essential tints which distinguish the two varieties. The duration of certain stamps, as the 5c., the 30c., and the 1 franc, which are yet in use after twenty years, has naturally occasioned variations in the tints of the paper and the ink.

1876-78. *Reduction and unification of postal rates in the interior.*

The increase in the postal rates, which had been accepted with difficulty after the war, with other burdensome taxes, defeated its object, since the number of letters tended to diminish.

Not only was the letter rate too high, but the old system of zones, abolished long before in other countries, was maintained in France, and three tariffs were distinguished: the first was on letters *from post-office to post-office* that is, for the whole of France and Algeria: the second that on letters *originating and to be distributed in the postal district of the same office*, and the third the special rate on letters *originating and to be distributed in Paris*.

These obstacles to correspondence weighed heavily on business. Responding to the feeling of the public, whose desires were made known by numerous articles in the press, a bill was presented in the Chamber of Deputies on 7th April, 1876, by MM. Alfred Talandier, César Bertholon, Martin Nadaud, Germain Casse, Bousquet, Benjamin Raspail, Mayet, Turigny, Armand Duportal, Clémenceau, Constans, Vernhes, Ordinaire, Alfred Naquet. We extract from the statement of motives a few of the principal arguments;

"It does not seem to us possible to deny that one of the things which have most contributed to prevent the recovery of France, is the unfortunate idea in 1871 of considering the postal service as a fiscal one and seeking therein by an increase of rates an increase of revenue which should never be otherwise than an increase in correspondence.

"The following figures (we omit fractions of millions) proves that the stoppage of the progression, which from 1849 to 1869 had been 100 million letters for each decennial period, was really due to this increase of the rate. †

Year	No. of letters.	Revenue
1849	158 millions	32 millions
1869	364 "	75 "
1872	349 "	89 "
1873	331 "	82 "

"Not only are we no longer going forward, but we are going backward.

"During the same period in England the letters increased from 327 to 907 millions.

"Is it possible to conceive a situation sadder than ours? Yes gentlemen, for since the increase of rates voted in 1871 a circumstance of considerable importance has happened which aggravates still further this mournful situation,

"We refer to the constitution of the Postal Union and to the adoption of the international tariff which has established on this point a sort of free trade among the nations that are members of this Union."

This bill, which proposed to reduce the rate on letters to 10 centimes, and that on postcards to 5 centimes, was rejected; thought too radical for the time being no doubt, it is none the less the project of the future, for this tariff of 10 centimes for letters and 5 centimes for postcards is that of Great Britain (since

† These figures are borrowed from the *Annuaire des Postes* of 1875.

the postal reform of 1840 for letters,) the United States with their immense territory, Switzerland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, &c.

In the session of the 10th May, 1876, Mr. Menier proposed to exempt from all payment letters coming from soldiers and sub-officers up to and including the grade of adjutant. This proposition was rejected, as was also that of MM. Jules Le Cesne, Chevandier and others on May 20th, 1876, proposing the rate of 15 centimes per 15 grammes for the letters and 10 centimes per postal card.

Finally, on the 11th November 1876, M. Leon Say, Minister of Finances, presented a project reducing the rate on letters to 20 centimes per 15 grammes and that on postcards to 10 centimes.

M. Cochéry, appointed by the Budget Committee to report on this proposition, brought forward various arguments to show the insufficiency of the proposed reform.

"The Minister of Finances proposed to reduce the rate on letters going from one office to another to 20 centimes and that on postcards to 10 centimes. We consider this reform insufficient; it would not be of an order to give real relief to our industry and to increase sufficiently the amount of correspondence. The opportuneness of the measure might be questioned; but since this measure is recognized necessary, it should be complete, so as to produce its entire effect.

"We desire no other argument in favor of our opinion than that which is presented by the Minister himself in the statements of motives which serves as a preamble to the budget bill for 1878.

"We should, says Mr. Leon Say, make considerable reductions when we deal with taxes on consumption, which it is desired to keep while making them lighter. In this case, it should be sought to compensate for the loss proceeding from the diminution of the rate by the increase in the products, which is the result of the increase of the taxable quantities. To do this, we must, so to speak, make a bold stroke and encourage consumption by a considerable reduction in the prices."

M. Cochéry, reviewing the previous propositions, contended against that of Mr. Talandier and others as likely to create too large a deficit, and agrees with Mr. Le Cesne as to the advantage of "fixing a rate which will prevent errors and simplify the service."

The essential difference between the government scheme and that of the Committee consisted therefore in the 5 centimes applicable to letters. The reform was about to become a fact when the events of May 16, 1877, took place.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies was republican, the majority of the Senate was reactionary, and Mr. Jules Simon had just handed in his resignation to Marshall MacMahon.

Under the inspiration of the monarchical parties, Marshall MacMahon, who was urged to make a Coup d'Etat, chose a reactionary ministry: after debates between the two Chambers the Senate voted dissolution. The elections took place on the 14th October, and gave a majority to the republican party.

On November 17, 1877, Mr. Caillaux presented at the tribune of the Chamber a new bill which was simply that of the former Committee.

In a public session the discussion was principally on the rate for underpaid or unpaid letters, their progression according to weight, the prepayment of newspapers, printed matter and samples.

The bill was amended in public sessions from January 18 to March 7, 1878. Being transmitted to the Senate, it suffered some slight alteration.

The law was promulgated in the *Official Journal* of April 6, 1878.
The following is a summary of it :

LETTERS.

Uniform rate of 15 centimes per 15 grammes for prepaid letters.

POSTAL CARDS.

Uniform rate of 10 centimes.

NEWSPAPERS.

Political or not, rate 2 centimes per copy of 25 grammes (for the whole of France) and an increase of 1 centime per 25 grammes or fraction of 25 grammes in excess. Newspapers published in the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise and circulating in these departments, half this price.

Newspapers published in the other departments, 1 centime up to 50 grammes. Above 50 grammes, $\frac{1}{2}$ centime per 25 grammes.

PRINTED MATTER.

Rate, 1 centime per 5 grammes, 20 to 50 grammes 5 centimes, etc.

1877-78. Change of colors of the stamps of the allegorical group type.

Previous to the voting of this law, which was delayed, the administration had decided on a change in the colors of the postage stamps with the exception of the 5, 30, 75 centimes and 1 franc, and the series was to be increased by new values

The post office employees complained of the fatigue caused by the constant attention required to examine the figures of the stamps specially placed on printed matter, all uniformly printed in green, when it was so easy to distinguish them by different colors; the public also complained, and the administration sought by a deeper printing of the background to produce new combinations of shades; a note giving the names appeared in all the newspapers in January 1877, which we reproduce here, notwithstanding its inexactness :

Value	Ink	Tint
1 centime	black	blue
2 "	Van Dyck brown	pale buff
4 "	chocolate	bluish gray
5 "	emerald green	pale green
10 "	black	violet
15 "	yellow	yellowish
20 "	blue	turquoise
25 "	black	deep red
30 "	bistre	pale bistre
35 "	violet	orange
40 "	madder	straw
75 "	carmine	pale rose
1 franc	bronze	straw
5 "	deep lilac	pale lilac

Relying upon this note of official origin, a certain number of foreign albums and catalogues gave and still give as having appeared, the values:

15 centimes yellow on yellowish
20 " blue on turquoise

As a matter of fact, the 20 centimes blue was really manufactured the administration supposing that the project of Mr. Leon Say would be voted. But as it was not, and in France since 1850 the blue color has been given to

the stamp for the normal letter, these 20 centime stamps were never brought into use and, with a few exceptions, were all destroyed. (1)

We think we should put under the same head an unpaid letter stamp of 20 centimes, black on white, which was prepared but not issued.

We give here the order in which the postage stamps were put on sale :

10 centimes	black on violet	January 1877
2 "	red brown	May "
5 francs	violet	June "
1 centime	black on bluish	" "
4 "	brown violet	September "
40 "	red	March 1878
3 "	yellow	1 June "
35 "	black on yellow	1 " "

After the application of the new rates :

15 centimes	blue	15 June 1878
25 "	black on brick	1 October "

During the currency of these stamps, the variation in the tinted background and the printing ink have been the cause of pretty numerous differences of tint. On account of the difficulty of naming the colors exactly, we could not mention them all ; following for each value the order of issue.

Our designations differ from those of the Postal authorities, as the latter give the name of the ink employed, whereas we indicate the final aspect of the printed stamps.

Varieties.

1.° With N under B.

40 centimes red on pale yellow
40 centimes on white

2.° With N under U.

1 centime black on pale blue
1 " black on gray blue
1 " black on violet blue
1 " black on deep blue
1 " black on indigo
2 " red brown on very pale yellow
2 " red brown on yellow
3 " bistre yellow on pale yellow
3 " yellow on pale yellow
4 " brown on pale blue
4 " red brown on pale bluish
10 " black on pale violet
10 " black on deep violet
15 " pale blue on white
15 " deep blue on white
15 " blue on pale blue
25 " black on pale red
25 " black on deep red
35 " black on pale yellow
35 " black brown on orange yellow
40 " red on yellow
40 " pale red on yellow

(1) These 20 centimes blue, not brought into use, are of the Variety N under B, which will distinguish them from reprints made later and which have N under U.

5 francs violet on pale violet

5 " lilac on pale violet

5 " lilac on pale lilac

Perforation. There is no difference between this and the preceding issues. *Cancellation.* The cancellation of the stamps of the group type is generally done by means of date stamps, black for letters, red or black for printed matter.

1878.—*Unpaid letters stamps.*

The application of the new postal law gave rise to two unpaid letter stamps of the type of those already known.



30 centimes black, June 1878,

60 " blue, " "

Varieties. These consist only in the greater or less strength of the ink used.

Cancellation. The cancellation of these unpaid letter stamps consists generally of the application of the date stamp, excepting for Paris, where the triangular stamp with exterior teeth is used.



The stamps which in addition are barred or crossed with thin ink are those whose rate was not paid to the letter carrier.

A. MAURY.

(To be continued)

THE COUNTERFEIT U. S. TWO CENT STAMPS.

Mr. Alfred L. Holman, through the courtesy of Mr. Hesing, the Postmaster at Chicago, has kindly sent us for inspection a block of ten of the famous counterfeit 2 cent stamps; in the eyes of the government these may possibly be dangerous, considering how rapidly letters have to pass through the hands of the clerks charged with the cancelling of stamps in the large post offices, in many of which the cancellation is even done by machinery, but from a philatelic standpoint, they are certainly not dangerous, as an ordinary collector would be able to detect them at a mere glance.

They are lithographed, the plate being probably made by some process of photogravure, giving the stamps a pronounced blurred appearance, especially in the lines of shading, which in many places form a solid mass, this

being most marked in the bottom and right sides of the frame where the horizontal lines are almost entirely absent.

The size of the counterfeits is $19\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm, thus $\frac{1}{2}$ mm larger at each side than the genuine; the block of ten counterfeits measures $105\frac{1}{4} \times 48$ mm., while a block of ten genuine measures only $104 \times 46\frac{3}{4}$ mm; the perforation is a trifle short of 12.

The counterfeits were printed in sheets of twenty-five in five horizontal rows of five each.

AUCTION SALES.

Our auction season for 1894-95 has not been a very varied one, but what we have offered has been far in advance of the usual average of material. Our first sale consisted of the well known collection of the late Mr. A. Gerald Hull, which resulted in splendid prices for almost all the good stamps. We now present as our second sale the celebrated collection of United States envelopes which was the property of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison and which has the undisputed reputation of being the finest collection of its kind in the world.

To the collection of Mr. Harrison has been added a sundry lot of fine United States and Foreign stamps, including such rarities as the St. Louis 5c black, die C, in beautiful condition, as well as a 10c black, die A, in similar condition; also a very fine line of unused United States stamps of all issues from 1847 to 1872, with official stamps, and a splendid lot of rare foreign stamps, containing such desirable specimens as Buenos Aires 4 and 5 pesos, Tuscany 60 cr and 3 lire, Spain 12 cuartos with inverted head, Moldavia 54 paras and Mauritius fillet head. However, the two most important stamps in the sale are the 5c Victoria (Texas) unused, with original gum, in superb condition, and a very fine specimen of the 2c Baton Rouge, of which a copy brought over \$350 at a Baltimore auction not over two weeks ago.

The catalogue will have been mailed a few days in advance of the journal, and, as the envelopes of Mr. Harrison were numbered by the old book of Dr. Horner, we accepted his numbering; but, for the convenience of those who are handling the new work published by us three years ago, we are prepared to send on application a list showing the full comparison of the numbers contained in the two works.

The sale will be held on May 27th and May 28th, and the collection can be inspected at our office at any time.

NOTES.

The *Stamp News* states that a 5c wrapper will shortly be issued in Ceylon.

* * * * *

We have seen a pair of the 75 centavos purple of the 1890 issue of Honduras, imperforate vertically.

* * * * *

Mr. E. Tamsen writes that the two and three penny adhesive stamps of the Cape of Good Hope were never surcharged for use in Griqualand and that the revenue stamps of Griqualand never did postal service.

We have seen the one centavo stamp of the issue of July, 1865, of the United States of Columbia on a very thin (almost pelure) white wove paper.

* * * * *

We illustrate the new issue of Sarawak stamps chronicled a couple of months ago.



* * * * *

We have seen an imperforate horizontal pair of the two pence lilac of the 1887 issue of Victoria.

* * * * *

Der Philatelist states that the 10 pfennige single postal cards and the 3 and 5 pfennige reply cards of Bavaria watermarked with vertical wavy lines have been issued with date "95."

* * * * *

Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us a New Caledonia stamp which he claims has not yet been chronicled, in the shape of the provisional 10 centimes on the 1 franc perforated, with blue surcharge inverted.

* * * * *

Mr. J. K. Schuh sends us the following unchronicled varieties of some of the Belgian stamps and postal cards.

1. 10c stamp of the 1884 issue.

Block of 4 with double perforation vertically in center, and double perforation horizontally at top and bottom of left vertical bar.

2. Current 5c green adhesive with POSTERIJEN spelt with an inverted j instead of i.

3. Current 25c adhesive stamp with the 5 in upper left corner without ball at lower curve.

4. 10c current postal card with open instead of closed period at end of second line and with "zijde" without dot over the j.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* notes the current 10 centimes adhesive with an inverted v almost a third shorter than other letters instead of an A in the word PAS in the sabbatical label.

* * * * *

We have seen a vertically imperforate pair of the 10 centavos slate of the 1892 issue of Nicaragua and a horizontally imperforate block of the 5 centavos dark blue of the 1893 issue.

* * * * *

Mr. E. Tamsen informs us that the revenue stamps of Orange Free State were never used postally, and all those so offered are frauds.

* * * * *

The size of the three cent Canada envelope on wove paper chronicled by us in January is 150x86 mm.

* * * * *

For the past six months an extended controversy has run through the stamp papers on the question of a so-called error in the United States stamps of the 1890 issue, viz., a five cent stamp said to have been printed in the color of the four cent.

The party who fathered this particular stamp even went so far as to threaten a libel suit against publishers of newspapers who had the audacity to throw a doubt on the genuineness of the error, but, fortunately, the publishers in question did not allow themselves to be frightened by any such ludicrous procedure. The modest price of \$30 for each specimen was asked and collectors to the number of thirty-five have purchased specimens at the figure named; however, when asked for advice on the question by some of our friends, we always refused to express any opinion, although we never placed any confidence whatever in the genuineness of the error.

We, ourselves, by means of various acids, were able to produce the exact color from an ordinary specimen of the five cent stamp, and Mr. Henry Gremmel, who led the fight against the recognition of the stamp, has for some time offered to supply genuine specimens of the error, *which he himself had made*, at 50 cents apiece.

To prove the authenticity of the stamp, letters were adduced from the Post Office Department showing that the stamps were genuine (just as though anyone had ever doubted the fact), and also the opinion of an expert philatelist that, to his mind, the color was exactly like that of the four cent. This expert philatelist, however, was not satisfied with the meagre researches which he had originally made, and he thought it well to investigate a little further, with the result that he discovered that a slight application of the deoxidizing fluid which is now in general use restored the so-called error to its normal color of yellow brown. This, of course, knocks the entire error theory on the head, and the result is that the dealer who fathered the stamp has had to back down as gracefully as he could, and offers to refund to every purchaser of the stamp the \$30 which he paid for his specimen.

This instance merely proves how careful dealers and collectors should be about accepting varieties of shade or color which might easily be produced by the action of chemicals, moist atmosphere or any one of a dozen different agents.

* * * * *

Our correspondent at Valparaiso writes us that no 1 centavo value of the provisional unpaid letter stamps has been issued.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 8 cent stamp of the current series (portrait of General Sherman) has made its appearance. It is of the same type as the 1893 issue with the addition of the triangles in the upper corners.

The secret marks of the Continental Bank Note Co. on the 1, 3, 6 and 10 cent stamps of 1872 have also been discovered. In the one cent, the secret mark consists of a small dash in the ball immediately at the left of the figure 1, over the E of ONE.



The 3 cent mark consists of heavy shading at the lower part of the tail of the left ribbon.



The 6 cent has been marked by strengthening the first four vertical lines of the shading in the lower part of the left ribbon.

In the ten cent stamp, it consists of a small semicircle in the scroll at the right end of the label inscribed U. S. POSTAGE.



The last discovery is, however, an old one, and was known to us some seven or eight years ago, having been told us by Mr. E. A. Holton, who used it as a test to distinguish the counterfeit grill on stamps of this value; the others were discovered by Mr. F. W. Hunter.

The current two cent stamp has been re-engraved, the difference being in the triangle, the inner lines of which are thinner and do not run through the frame.



The current five cent has also been re-engraved by the addition of a thin frame around the oval containing the portrait of General Grant.

We have seen the current one cent envelope on white, amber and manila, with the stamp printed in dark blue, as the current five cent.

Mr. Jos. F. Beard, has shown us the new 5 cent envelope in which the head of General Grant, is of an entirely new die as can be seen by annexed illustrations.



Die A.



Die B.

The *Philatelic Journal of America*, states that an entire sheet of the current five cent imperforate horizontally was sold at the Richmond, Va., post office.

The New England Stamp Co., have shown us an unchronicled local, issued in Boston.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist*, chronicles the 6 cent stamp of the 1870

issue grilled all over; the same contemporary states that the 50 cent, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollar values, of the new series Newspaper Stamps, have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

1870 issue.

Embossing covering entire back of stamp.

Perforated.

6c carmine

1872 issue.

Perforated.

1c blue, with secret mark

3c green " "

6c pink " "

10c brown " "

1894.

2c rose, reengraved

5c brown "

1895.

8c puce

Newspaper stamps.

Perforated.

\$.50 pink

\$ 2.00 orange

\$ 5.00 blue

\$ 10.00 green

\$ 20.00 slate

\$ 50.00 carmine

\$ 100.00 purple

Envelopes.

1894 watermark.

Size 160x90 mm., New numbers 5 and 6.

1c dark blue, *white*

1c dark blue, *amber*

1c dark blue, *manila*

5c dark blue, *white*, die B

5c dark blue, *amber*, die B

Size 150x87 mm., new number 3

5c dark blue, *white*, die B

5c dark blue, *amber*, die B

Local stamp.

Barnard's City Letter Express.



No value, black on *yellow*

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh calls our attention to the fact that we omitted to chronicle the 1883 Postal Packet stamp printed in orange instead of yellow.

Postal Packet stamp.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

Watermarked coat of arms in the sheet.

80c orange

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that the current twopenny adhesive stamp of the Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged in the same manner as the one penny stamp issued last year.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Watermark an Anchor.

Perforated 14.

2p bistre, black surcharge

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Mr. H. M. Turk has shown us the 1, 5 and 10 cent adhesive stamps of the same type as the other values of the current issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermark Crown and CA.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1c green

5c blue

10c mauve and green

HAYTI.—The 20 cent with head of Liberty has at last been replaced by a stamp of the current type.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
20c brown

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a 45 centesimi adhesive stamp similar in type to the current 25 centesimi.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermark a Crown.

Perforated 14.

45c olive green

MADAGASCAR.—The *Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new series of stamps issued by the Postmaster of the British Inland Mail. The stamps are type set and printed in black on colored paper; these are only provisional and are to be replaced by a permanent issue ordered in London.

Adhesive stamps.

Rouletted.

- 1p black on blue gray wove paper
- 4p black on cream laid paper
- 6p black on yellow wove paper
- 8p black on salmon wove paper
- 1sh black on fawn wove paper
- 2sh black on scarlet wove paper
- 5sh black on gray wove paper

MEXICO.—Mr. Chapman has sent us the current two centavo postal card for the interior, printed by error on buff, instead of white card.

We have also received the envelopes used by the Express Nacional Mexicano and the Express Hidalgo, with stamp of new type.

The current series of adhesives has been surcharged **OFICIAL** diagonally in black, the surcharge measuring $3 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., so far we have only seen the lower values.

Official stamps.



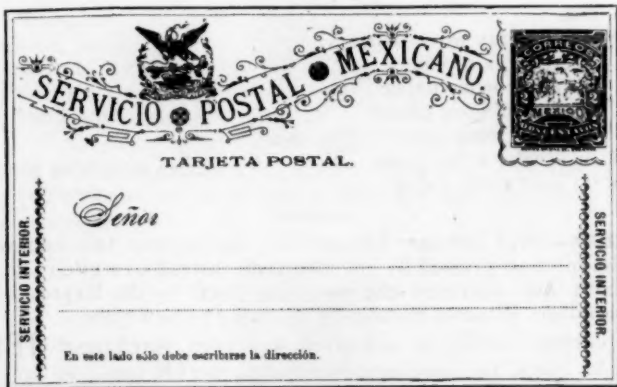


Perforated 12.

Watermarked CORREOS EUM.

		black surcharge
1c green,		
2c carmine	"	"
3c yellow brown	"	"
4c vermilion	"	"
5c ultramarine	"	"
10c rose lilac	"	"
12c olive	"	"
15c bright blue green	"	"
20c brown lilac	"	"
50c violet	"	"
1p brown	"	"
5p rose	"	"
10p deep blue	"	"

Postal cards.



2c carmine, stamp carmine, buff

Envelopes.

Express Hidalgo.

Size 153x90 mm.

Pink laid paper.

15c brown, stamp 10c rose lilac

Yellow laid paper.

15c brown, stamp 10c rose lilac

Size 165x93 mm.

Buff laid paper.

15c black, stamp 10c rose lilac

Express Nacional Mexicano.

White wove paper.

Size 153x86 mm.

15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para sobres media oz. - 15 gramos" in blue)

25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac

Size 240x106 mm.

25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac

NATAL.—Messrs. Osborn and Turnbull have sent us two provisional half penny stamps, consisting of the sixpenny stamp of the 1864 issue and the current one penny stamp, surcharged respectively "Postage Half penny" and "Half". In the former, the original value has been obliterated by two lines. Of this one there are a number of varieties, the surcharge having been set up sixty times in five horizontal rows of twelve each, so as to print half sheets at a time. The P. T. and A. of "POSTAGE" are of a mixed fount, consisting of plain and fancy types. We have seen several sheets on which the surcharge is printed in two colors, the five top rows being printed in rose and the bottom ones in deep carmine. 240,000 of these were issued but they were all bought up within four days of their appearance. We have not seen any variety on the sheets of the half penny on one penny.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p lilac, rose surcharge

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p lilac, carmine surcharge

Varieties.

EALF instead of HALF.

PENNV instead of PENNY.

No period after postage.

Comma after POSTAGE.

Original value not obliterated.

Fancy P.

Fancy T.

Fancy A.

Fancy P and T.

Fancy P and A.

Fancy T and A.
Fancy P. T and A.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p rose, black surcharge

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Jr., has shown us the 10 pence lilac surcharged "O. S." in black.

Official stamp.



Watermarked single lined numeral.
Perforated 10.
10p lilac, black surcharge

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—We have seen the following novelties.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

Watermark a large Crown.



1p on vertical half of 2p green and carmine, vermilion surcharge



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue, green surcharge



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue, vermillion surcharge



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue, green surcharge



Perforated 15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on vertical half of 1p light blue, vermillion surcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on vertical half of 1p red, black surcharge

PERU.—We have received two novelties, the one consisting of the two centavos of a new design, and the other of the 20 centavos printed from the old plate of the same value of the 1866 issue.

all: Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 2c slate



Perforated 12.
 20c ultramarine

QUEENSLAND.—We have received the new one penny stamp of similar design to the preceding issue, but with head on white ground instead of lined.

We have also received another one penny stamp (the issue of which preceded the one of the new type) of the now obsolete type, printed on unwatermarked paper with blue burelage on back.

We have also received the half penny wrapper, the stamp of which has the head on white instead of lined ground.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Blue burelage on black.

1p orange

Variety : LA joined.

Regular issue.



Watermark a Crown over Q.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1p orange

Wrapper.



Size 133x290 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green, *manila*

RUSSIA.—We notice that at a recent London auction a 30 kopeck on laid paper was sold. We do not believe this stamp has ever been catalogued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 15.

Laid paper.

30k rose and green

SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us an envelope of the 1893 issue without the word PAID.

Envelope.



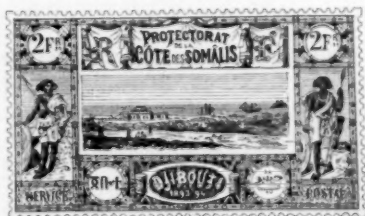
White laid paper.

Size 137x78mm.

1c black

SOMALI.—We have received the 25 and 50 francs which have just been issued. They are both of the same type. We illustrate at the same time the two francs chonicked some time ago.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforate.

Quadrille watermark

25fr rose, center blue

50fr blue, center rose

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the one penny and one shilling adhesive stamps of the current type, but re-engraved, the prairie wagon having now a pole instead of a pair of shafts, because the South African prairie wagon has a pole and not two shafts.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12½.

1p rose

1sh green

PAHANG.—We notice that we have omitted to chronicle the one cent stamp of the Tiger type issued some time ago.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c green

ZULULAND.—We have received the following new stamps, all of the current type.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
2½p lilac and blue
3p lilac and brown
6p lilac and black
1sh green
4sh green and carmine
1£ lilac on red

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

The first part of Mr. Castle's publication of Mr. Gilbert Harrison's work on the Nesbitt Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States of America is a notable contribution to the literature of Stamp Collecting. It is splendidly produced and beautifully illustrated: indeed one is taken by surprise at such exquisite engravings in return for the insignificant subscription of two shillings and sixpence for the complete work. In this first part there are seven full page plates on heavy plate paper. The gem of the lot is a plate showing the different heads of the 1853 issue. Eighteen heads in all have been redrawn in outline, and engraved by Perkins Bacon & Co., with the most delicate finish. Thus shown, the merest tyro may appreciate the fine distinctions that distinguish the various profiles. Mr. E. D. Bacon, who has edited this posthumous work of the late Mr. Harrison, says, in his preface.—“All the plates of illustrations for the papers, fifteen in number, had been prepared after a laborious cost of time and a large expenditure of money. The text part of the work, dealing with and including the reference list of the die varieties of the first 3 cents, 6 cents and 10 cents envelopes, was also fortunately entirely completed, but the descriptive portion and reference list of the remaining part of the work was untouched.” This latter part Mr. Bacon has completed with characteristic care and sympathy.

Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., as though it were something to be proud of, announce in the *Stamp News* that “a bound copy of the first vol. of the London Philatelist was recently sold by auction, and purchased for a client by our publishers at six guineas.” As that selfsame vol. similarly bound, was then to be had at one guinea by anyone from the Society itself, it is difficult to see where the kudos of the business comes in. However it was a huge joke at the time, and afforded considerable fun. If “Our Client” is satisfied no one need be very envious.

Our 3d English postage stamp has lately been met with in quite a different shade. The normal issue is printed in chocolate on lemon colored paper. This variety is printed in pale brown on deep yellow paper. Whether it is the forerunner of a new printing, or simply an accidental variety, I cannot say.

"X. Y. Z.," who recently complained of the advance in prices in your catalogue, or some other Antediluvian, recently sent bids to a dealer for some rare stamps which were to be sold by auction here in London, with the following interesting results:

Antediluvian's bid,	3s.	Sold for	34s.
"	"	"	50s.
"	"	"	34s.
"	"	"	10s.

Mr. Beeman writes to the "P. J. G. B." that the 6d Queen's head (Transvaal) has been surcharged "S. A. R. ½d" but further particulars are not to hand as they had all been sold out. This information may be correct, but I shall be very much surprised if it is. The stock of the 6d Queen's head stamps handed over to the Boers when the British occupation came to an end in 1881, was 159,000. These were largely used for telegrams, and Mr. Tamsen, who has had access to the official records, tells us that the balance of the stock was used up on the 31st Aug. 1885, being then over printed, "Twee pence Z. A. R." If Mr. Tamsen is correct there remained no 6d. Queen's head since 1885 to be surcharged. Collectors and dealers should, therefore be wary in accepting these announced by Mr. Beeman as genuine. As likely as not, some speculator has bought up some of the sheets that have been kicking about here and surcharged them on his own account. But if he has used the initials "S. A. R." as announced, he has given himself, and his wares away; for the initials which would be used by the Boers would be "Z. A. R." not "S. A. R." the Boer name being "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek."

The readers of the A. J. P. will be glad to hear that Major Evans, who has been very ill with Influenza, is now on a fair way to recovery.

Some watermarks are very indistinct. Here is a suggestion from the "Philatelists supplement to the Bazaar." "Take a piece of fairly stout card-board—about 10 in. by 4 in., is a convenient size, but the dimensions are not important—about two inches from one end cut an opening slightly smaller than the average postage stamp. Now hold the card between yourself and the light, and place the stamp to be examined directly over the hole; it can be easily retained in position by the thumb of the hand with which you are holding the card. By thus concentrating the light entirely upon the stamp, the watermark can be distinguished with greater ease." Mr. Hilckes, in the *S. C. F.* recommends another plan. He says, "Put your stamps face downward on a smooth black surface, and gently apply with a camel hair brush pure benzine (6d. a bottle from any chemist) till the whole stamp is well soaked. The watermark being the thinnest part of the paper, will appear in a black outline." Some collectors will no doubt be afraid of using benzine, but I have frequently seen it used, and it seems rather to clean than damage the stamp.

No news of the projected quarterly publication of the London Philatelic Society's forthcoming catalogue of the postage stamps of the British Colonies of Africa yet.

BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized 1894.

Meetings held every Thursday, at the Society's room, 719 Equitable Building, at 8 p. m.

Officers; President, George E. Boynton, Vice-President, Charles A. Martin, Secretary, T. K. Stuart, Treasurer, W. N. Wyeth, Exchange and Auction Manager, Hugh Jenkins.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Officers and F. G. Sweet and J. A. Ulman.
April 11th, 1895.

The 53d meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Boynton. It being the end of the first year since the Society was organized, reports of the officers were made and were approved.

The following were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year :

Mr. Geo. E. Boynton, President ; Mr. Chas. A. Martin, Vice-President ; Mr. T. K. Stuart, Secretary ; Mr. W. N. Wyeth, Treasurer ; Mr. Hugh Jenkins. Ex. and Auction Manager ; Mr. Sweet and J. A. Ulman, Governors.

Immediately after the above meeting had adjourned the Board of Governors held a meeting and elected the following :

Dr. Jas. M. Craighill, Active and Mr. N. F. Lambert, Corresponding.

On the nights of April 18th and 19th, the Second Auction Sale of the Society took place, the attendance on both nights having been very large, particularly so on the first night.

The sales were most satisfactory, a total of \$3,268.25 having been realized.

The prices in several cases bringing above catalogue, the following lots being the most worthy of mention :

Lot.

1	James M. Buchanan, 5c, on bluish paper, on original envelope, \$274.00	
3	1845, New York, 5c, variety,	21.30
6	1846, Providence 10c, unused,	24.00
7	St. Louis 10c die B, unused,	54.00
8	3c U. S. City Despatch Post, bluish gray wove paper, used,	23.00
9	Same, blue glazed paper, used,	11.30
12	1c U.S.P.O. Paid with letter H. deep rose color, on cover, unused,	27.00
13	1c blue (Scott No. 268), used,	29.00
23	1c black, horseman, short rays, used,	20.25
24	1c Post Office Dispatch, blue, on cover,	14.80
25	same, red on bluish paper, unused,	12.60
34	1851-56, 5c brown, unused,	29.75
36	" 24c lilac, used,	52.25
45	" 90c unused,	12.25
55	1868, 3c rose, grilled all over, unused,	18.50
71	1869, 90c unused, original gum,	21.75
78	1870, 24c purple, used, grilled,	40.35
99	1875, 24c green and purple, unused,	10.75
100	" 30c blue and carmine, unused,	14.00
101	" 90c black and carmine, unused,	19.80
129	90c Justice, unused, damaged,	12.10
131	2c Navy, green, unused,	10.05
148	\$5 State, unused, damaged,	57.00
149	\$10 State, unused,	46.00
238	10c War Department, 1873, envelope, cut square, unused,	16.25

262	10c War Department, envelope, whole, (H. No. 454), perfect condition,	65.00
268	12c War Department, envelope, whole, (H. No. 456), unused,	23.00
268	30c red on amber, War Department, (H. No. 460) unused,	29.00
344	Baton Rouge 2c green on cover, used, superb copy,	352.00
401	Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d red, wood block, used,	16.00
405	Ceylon, 1857, 4d rose, used, fine copy,	46.50
511	New Brunswick, 6d yellow, used, superb copy,	21.00
573	St. Lucia, 1883-85, 1s orange, black surcharge, C. A. per. 14,	11.15
617	Tuscany, 60c, used,	30.25
634	Wurtemberg, 1875, 2m orange, unused, perfect copy,	25.00

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { C. MUECKE,
R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL.

Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH.

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208 West End Ave., New York.

March 26, 1895.

The 35th meeting of the Corporation and 283d of the Society was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Levick.

Present, Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Crittenton, Holmes, Levick, Luff, Rich, Siddall and Watson.

The President appointed Mr. Rich Secretary pro tem.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

Favorable action by the Trustees was reported on the application of Messrs. Albert Perrin, W. W. Walsh, G. J. Luhn, M. N. Trafford, Carl Nissen and Jacob G. Ulman as members.

The following were proposed for membership by Mr. Siddall: Mr. K. W. Lawson, Fort Lee, N. J.; by Mr. Crittenton: Thomas B. Sillman, Hoboken, N. J.; and Mr. William Fliedner, Hoboken, N. J.; all as corresponding members.

The Librarian reported donations to the library from Mr. Levick, United States Postal Guide; from Mr. W. F. Gregory, 45 Philatelic Journals; from Mr. H. L. Calman, Photograph of himself; from Mr. C. J. Phillips, "Colonial stamps," Gilbert E. Lockyer; "Stamps of the British Empire, H. M. Millington; "South Australia," Napier & Smith; "Shanghai," W. B. Thornhill; "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," Major Evans.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the donors and the secretary instructed to write a letter of thanks to each.

Mr. Crittenton exhibited the lots for the 4th auction sale to be held April 9th, consisting of about 175 desirable parcels.

Mr. Levick showed some very interesting chemical changes in U. S. stamps, most noteworthy among them being the 1c 1890, color of the 3c and 2c red changed to green.

Meeting adjourned 10:10.

Jos S. RICH, Sec'y pro tem.

April 9, 1895.

The 36th meeting of this Corporation and 284th of the Society was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Levick.

There were present Messrs. Rich, Baird, Levick, Meyenberg, Betz, Siddall, J. W. Scott, Dr. Feldman, Holmes, Lynde, Luff, Berlepsch, Crittenton, Krassa, and W. F. Gregory.

As visitors C. H. Meade, Edgar Nelton, Frederic V. Green, O. H. Williams and A. L. Lichtenstein.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian reported several donations, for which the society extended a vote of thanks.

Mr. H. C. Merry being present, was now called to the chair to preside over the distribution of philatelic goods provided by Mr. Crittenton, allotting each parcel to the person most desiring it.

The auction sale was very satisfactory yielding \$303.85.

The single stamps most worthy of mention are given with prices realized:

Lot.		
7	United States, 1869, 24c, nick at top,	\$ 2.80
8	— — 30c,	1.70
24	Brazil, 1850, 600 r,	1.10
37	Ceylon, 1864, 4p and 2sh, unused,	3.00
38	— — 8p, unused,	1.90
39	— — 9p, unused,	1.50
40	— 1868, 5p, unused,	1.85
44	— 1858, Env. □ 2sh unused,	2.00
51	United States, 1845, 5c New York,	3.90
56	— 1869, 15c unused,	1.50
57	— — 24c unused,	4.00
59	— — 90c trimmed,	7 25
58	Bremen, 3gr small perf.,	4.50
69	— 5gr small perf.,	3.75
103	United States, 1856, 5c red brown,	3.60
104	— — 30c	3.00
107	— 1870, 90c	3.20
109	— 1882, 1c, strip of 3 unperforated on original,	39.75
113	— Agriculture 10c,	2 80
120	— Justice 30c,	8.25
121	— — 90c,	2 25
144	Great Britain, 1883, 1£	2.25
145	— 1840, 1p letter sheet,	2.50
146	— — 2p Envelope unused,	4.75
165	Album containing about 1000 stamps,	8.25

After the close of this sale and delivery of the stamps, the meeting adjourned at 10:45.

W. F. GREGORY, Secretary.

April 23, 1895.

The 37th meeting of the Corporation and 285th of the Society was called to order by President Levick at 9:05 p.m. the Trustees having been in session for an hour previous.

There were present Messrs. Rich, Levick, Meyenberg, Bogert, Berlepsch, W. F. Gregory, Crittenton, Geo. R. Tuttle, Trafford, Betz, Luff and Siddall.

The Trustees reported favorable action on the applications of Messrs. H. N. Terrett, J. O. Hobby, H. C. Merry, Joseph Moschcowitz, H. F. Franks, Alvah Davison, Gerald I. LaMonte, P. F. Bruner, Chas. Drew, Dr.

Thaddeus P. Hyatt, J. M. Andreini and Frederic V. Green as active members. N. Ohman and H. N. Bullard as corresponding members.

The librarian reported donations as follows :

From Mr. Geo. H. Watson, Portrait of himself.

From Mr. Berlepsch, Eastern Philatelist, March Post Office, March Catalogue of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Sale, 131 priced.

From Mr. Crittenton, Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, Feb. 23. March 9, 23, April 6 ; Bearings, March 29, April 19 ; Bicycle World, March 29, April 5, 12, 19 ; L. A. W. Journal, April 12, 19.

From Mr. Bogert, Portrait of himself.

From Mr. H. Gremmel, Portrait of himself ; Post Office, Vol. 4, bound.

From Mr. Rich, 20 Philatelic Journals.

From Publishers, Der Philatelist, March ; Trinacria, March ; Berliner Briefmarker-Zeitung, March ; American Journal of Philately, April.

Jos. S. Rich, Librarian.

There being no special business before the meeting, the evening was devoted to philatelic converse and discussion of the recent counterfeit of the current U. S. 2c stamp, a specimen of which was shown by M. Trafford.

The varieties of the 2c U. S. 1894, were fully discussed.

Adjourned at 10.

W. F. GREGORY, Secretary,

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

Present : Mr. August Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Obert, Lienhardt, Carter, Benary, Dr. Roelue, Oscar Dejonge, Lehman.

The Meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Carter moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a complete and revised list of the members of the Society at the May meeting ; this motion was seconded and carried and the Secretary so instructed.

The President appointed Messrs. Carter, Obert, Lienhardt as a Nomination Committee to nominate candidates for offices for the year 1895-1896.

The Nomination Committee made the following nominations :

For President, Mr. August Dejonge ; Vice President, R. F. Albrecht ; Treasurer, Henry Clotz ; Secretary, R. S. Lehman ; Exchange Manager, E. R. Carter ; Executive Committee, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary and C. Witt ; Librarian, Adolph Lienhardt.

Mr. Lehman presented the Society with a lot of counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, for which the members tendered him their thanks.

The meeting was adjourned upon motion at 9.45 P. M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*,